

And they sail off into sunset

## Paisley escapes Belfast assassination attempt

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Rev Ian Paisley escaped an attempt to assassinate him in Belfast when the Irish National Liberation Army fired a single shot at a police car taking him home in Belfast. Mr Paisley, leader of the Protestant Unionist Party, was driving from the BBC studios where he had appeared in a tea-time radio programme, when a shot from a high-velocity rifle was fired at the car in the Bridge Street, in the 'larkies' area of the city. No one was injured. The shot missed the car and hit the wall near by. Mr Paisley said he heard the shot. The police in the car got on the radio and reported to their base that a high-velocity shot had been fired at the car. He said he believed the gunman was watching for him on his journey from the BBC. Last night police had still to find the bullet which Mr Paisley aimed had lodged in the wall. Asked why he should have been attacked, he said: "I think probably what has happened is that the republicans believe now that I am in a position, because of being elected leader of the Ulster people, to mobilize men—men who will defend themselves and their families. The fact that they felt they must attack me and try to kill me shows that I am being effective."

As with many politicians in Ulster, security at Mr Paisley's home is heavy, with a permanent Royal Ulster Constabulary guard. He travels everywhere in a police car.

Almost two hours after the attack at about 5.30 pm, the NLA claimed responsibility and said the gunman was already in a safe house. The group was responsible for murdering Mr Airey Neave outside the Houses of Parliament.

The RUC was examining yesterday whether any law had been broken in the attack. Mr Paisley made on Thursday about recruiting a Protestant defence force.

The investigation was launched after claims that he came close to being killed in the attack when he was in the car with 1,000 people at Six Mile Cross, Tyrone, that recruiting would start soon for the force which would stand up to the IRA. "We have a choice to make. Shall we allow ourselves to be murdered or shall we go out and kill the killer?" he said.

Unless the British Government went into republican territories to "flush them out", action would have to be taken. Although careful to say that such things would occur only if something else did not happen, Mr Paisley was strongly criticized by Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, who said his words were nothing but incitement.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said: "I do not know anything was done which



Applause from the Royal Box during the women's singles final at Wimbledon: Front row (left to right): Prince Michael of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Duchess of Kent, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burgess (chairman of the All England Lawn Tennis Club), the Duchess of Kent and Lady Diana Spencer.

## Mandlikova slump gives Lloyd title

By Rex Bellamy

The first two Wimbledon championships were decided yesterday. Chris Lloyd beat Hana Mandlikova 6-2, 6-2, in a disappointing women's singles final and Peter Fleming and John McEnroe, the 1979 champions, regained the men's doubles title by beating Bob Lutz and Stan Smith 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Mrs Lloyd, aged 26, has never been beaten before the semi-final round during any of her 10 appearances at Wimbledon. Champion three times and runner-up four times, she totally outclassed Miss Mandlikova, aged 19, who was obviously inhibited by the emotional stress of playing her first Wimbledon final.

In the first all-American men's doubles final since 1949, Fleming and McEnroe reversed the result of last September's United States final by beating Lutz and Smith.

McEnroe was fined \$750 (about £375) for his behaviour during a doubles match with the Amritville brothers on Wednesday. The formal notice said that McEnroe had accused a line judge, Ragbir Majan, of being biased in favour of the Indians. An additional fine of \$2,500 for "aggravated behaviour" has been recommended.

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Champion again: Mrs Lloyd with the Challenge Trophy.

## 400 Old Masters saved for nation

By Martin Huckerby

The greatest art bequest of recent decades in Britain, the Seilern collection of 400 Old Master paintings and drawings, has been secured for the nation by an unusual tax arrangement announced by the Government yesterday.

To ensure that the collection remained in Britain, the Government has agreed to meet the tax liabilities of the heirs of Count Antoine Seilern. The cost of the arrangement to the Government is about £600,000; the value of the collection which now passes to the Courtauld Institute is perhaps £50m.

When the collection goes on display at the institute's galleries in Woburn Square, London, on July 17—outstanding much of the Courtauld's existing collection in the process—it will be as if London has gained a great new art gallery.

Few of the 124 paintings and about 60 drawings going on display in two weeks have been seen in public for many years. They include about 30 oils by Rubens and six drawings by Michelangelo, as well as works by Brueghel, Leonardo, Tiepolo, Dürer, Rembrandt, Bellini, Tintoretto and Cézanne.

It had been assumed that the only difficulty concerning the bequest from Count Seilern, a collector and art historian who died in 1978, would be finding sufficient space to display the works. The Courtauld is negotiating with the Government about moving into Somerset House, which could house both the existing collections and the new works.

However, Mr Dennis Farr, the director of the institute, said yesterday that Count Seilern's will contained a "foreclosure clause" with a series of conditions.

A few of the pictures and other objects from the Count's collection had been bequeathed to his family, and thus tax debts arose.

The family were unwilling to pay the tax when such a vast treasure was being offered to the nation, but if works had been sold from the collection to meet the tax liabilities, the terms of the will could have meant the bequest to the Courtauld falling through.

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, arranged for the Government to accept six drawings from the collection, two by Michelangelo and four by Brueghel, in lieu of tax, but agreed that these pictures would remain with the rest of the collection.

Count Seilern, who was born in England, came from an Austrian family, although his wealth originated from his American grandmother.

Even after moving the institute's offices into new premises there will be insufficient room at the Courtauld to display the complete collection; virtually all the paintings will be on show, but only a selection of the 288 drawings.

During the exhibition, which will run until September or October next year, the Courtauld's impressionist and post-impressionist paintings will remain on view, but other collections, including such Old Masters as Goya, are going into store, with viewing only by appointment.

## Police injured in Southall riot

By Staff Reporters

Clashes broke out between rival gangs of skinheads and Asian youths in Southall, west London, last night and several policemen were reported injured as youths hurled stones and petrol bombs. The police attempted to control the situation by using tear gas and batons, but they were set on by the gangs. At least two cars were set on fire and the windscreen of a fire engine was smashed.

The trouble started as several coaches carrying skinheads made their way to the Ham-brough Tavern, a public house in the Broadway in Southall, to attend a concert by a skinhead band.

According to first reports, the skinheads started the trouble by attacking an elderly Asian woman, tormenting Asian youth and smashing windows.

The police attempted to intervene, but a petrol bomb was thrown and the rioting spread rapidly.

As police brought out riot shields several hundred Asian youths hurled bricks, bottles and several petrol bombs. One policeman was seen being carried injured into a shop and there were reports of other minor injuries.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to a petrol station, but two cars in a show-room next to the public house were set alight.

Police called for reinforcements and the Broadway, the main street in the predominantly Asian suburb, was sealed off.

Several hundred rioting youths forced the police to retreat for about 200 yards under a shower of missiles. Two fire engines were called to deal with the blaze at the show-room and one had its windscreen smashed as it was driven through the crowd.

## Fourteenth Labour MP to join SDP

By Our Political Staff

Mr James Wellbeloved, MP for Bexley, Brix and Crayford, last night became the fourteenth MP to desert Labour's ranks and join the Social Democratic Party.

He will tell his local constituency party that it was no longer compatible with his political convictions for him to continue as a member of the party, but alone as a Labour MP. However, in saying that for the remainder of this Parliament he would be discharging the responsibilities he accepted at his election, he is ruling out an early by-election.

His decision will come as no surprise to his close colleagues who have been aware for some time of his concern at the Labour Party's leftward drift.

Mr Wellbeloved, aged 54, a right winger who was Secretary of State, RAE, in the last Labour government, has always seemed a likely recruit for the SDP.

The move of the Labour Party towards unilateral nuclear disarmament has obvious implications for one of the reasons for his growing disenchantment. Recently he described the party conference decision last year in favour of unilateralism as "lunatic, a re-

## Defiant Heath says he will not be stopped from speaking out

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, continued his defiant stance yesterday by telling Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the House of Commons that he would not be stopped from speaking out.

"Either you agree with everything and you just become a lackey, in which case you will stop him from speaking out, or you have contrary views and express them, without in any way indulging in personalities, in which case you are disloyal and 'wet' and ought to be sacked," he said.

This was an experience he had never known in the Conservative Party. When asked Mr Heath said he would not be joining the Social Democrats. "I have absolutely no intention of getting out."

He went on: "I object to the whole lot of political discussion at the moment, that there must never be a 'dry' or 'wet' or 'dry' or 'wet' or so on. This is childish. Why cannot we discuss the merits of these things instead of trying to encapsulate them in words like 'wet', 'dry' or 'U-turn'?"

He probably has his strongest criticism to date. He added: "If a Government finds that circumstances change when it is in operation it is not stupid to say we must not change anything we have been doing or which we planned five years ago."

Mr Heath, interviewed by Jimmy Young on BBC Radio, repeated his earlier comments that businessmen found the Government's economic policy "disastrous". They were baffled by the confusion. First they were told that companies and in particular nationalized industries could not be subsidized; yet some were receiving enormous subsidies.

They were told that Government borrowing was supposed to be at a certain figure; then they found it was out by billions of pounds. Was it important or not? They were told the exchange rate was to be allowed to float; then they heard that the Bank of England had stepped in to prevent it sinking further.

In another call for a consensus approach, Mr Heath castigated certain MPs and ministers for the "hardline attitude they have taken to the trade unions, or for 'spinning' find scapegoats or an alibi, as he termed it. They would never get better cooperation from the unions or increased productivity if they constantly bombarded trade union leaders with criticism.

There must be general agreement between employers, trade unions, the financial institutions and the Government on how the economy was to be run.

Putting forward his own programme of action, Mr Heath said at world level measures should be taken to "recreate" the world economy, by encouraging the oil-exporting countries to put their money into savings rather than leaving it in the banks. The savings should be encouraged to invest in Europe and so provide jobs. The Government had to adopt an expansionist rather than a restrictive policy so that industry would start to grow. It would not invest until it knew there would be demand for its goods.

## Inside the Ayatollah's Iran

ombs in Tehran, chanting in the streets, the mullahs in power. Will the apparently endless turmoil in Iran lead to civil war?

One man better placed than any to explain Iran from the inside is Muhammad Heikal, the distinguished Egyptian journalist and author. Former editor of the Cairo daily *Al-Ahram*, Heikal has been in Iran since the coming to power of the Islamic revolution. He has followed the turbulent events in Iran, gaining access to a world closed to most foreigners, and getting to know both the Shah and Ayatollah Khomeini at close quarters.

In his new book, *The Return of the Ayatollah* (to be published by Collins), Heikal vividly describes the Iranian Revolution he both lived through and watched. On Monday, in the first of five extracts from his book—appearing in *The Times* all next week—Heikal describes how the Shah tried desperately to shore up his throne while Iran burst into flames around him.

## Eight Polish ministers dismissed

Warsaw, July 3.—Mr Andrzej Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived here today a few hours after the Polish Government had extensively reshuffled in response to the country's crippling economic crisis.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced in Parliament that he was dropping eight ministers, appointing five new ones and moving four others.

The reshuffle comes just over a week before an emergency Communist Party congress that is expected to legitimize many of the reforms introduced since last summer's strikes.

Soon after his arrival Mr Gromyko met Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader. Tomorrow he will meet the Central Committee.

Polish officials believe the visit will be brief and friendly. However, Mr Gromyko is expected to communicate Moscow's concern over recent developments here, particularly the election of liberal delegates to the party congress, and what Moscow sees as a breakdown in law and order.

Mr Gromyko is the first senior Soviet official to come to Poland since the Soviet Communist Party sent a letter to its Polish counterpart stating that counter-revolutionary forces were trying to eliminate orthodox communism at the emergency party congress, which begins on July 14.

The Polish leadership will hope to persuade Mr Gromyko that Moscow has nothing to fear from the congress.

Today's government reshuffle is the first big shake-up since last February, when General Jaruzelski was appointed Prime Minister.

The Ministry of Agriculture was merged with the Ministry of Food; Energy with Mining, Light Industry with Chemicals; and Metallurgy and the Ministry of Machine Industry with Heavy Machines.

At the same time the Maritime Economy Department was separated from the Foreign Trade Ministry, emphasizing the importance of Poland's places in using exports to try to avoid domestic disruption and foreign debt.

Nearly all the posts affected in the reshuffle were in the economic sector. General Czeslaw Piotrowski, the Army's deputy chief technical inspector, takes over the Mining and Energy Ministry. Mr Jan Knapik heads the new Chemical and Light Industry department.

The other appointments are: Mr Zbigniew Szalajda, Metallurgy and Machine Industry; Mr Jerzy Wojciech, Food (as well as retaining the agricultural portfolio); and Mr Jerzy Nawrocki, Higher Education.

## Burmah loses £1,000m case against Bank

Burmah Oil's £1,000m case against the Bank of England over its 1975 BP shares deal, believed to be the largest civil case brought in the United Kingdom, was yesterday dismissed by a High Court judge.

The claim was that Burmah's deal for the sale of its 20 per cent holding in BP to the Bank for £179m was unfair.

Leading article, page 15; Business News, page 19

## Fooled by a spy

The Austrian Government is angry about the discovery that a Czechoslovak who was granted political asylum as a dissident spent four years in Vienna as a spy before disappearing. He had claimed to be a member of the Charr 77.

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## Belvoir clash

Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' leader, said Mr Michael Heseltine had been reached about mining in the Vale of Belvoir when the minister had made up his mind to recommend shelving the scheme.

Back Page

## Cartier raid

An armed gang escaped from Cartier in London with jewelry valued at about £1.5m but missed a £4m collection which the police believe was their target.

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## Trouble at Test

Spectators threw cushions when the umpires abandoned the early in the second Test match at Lord's. Australia are 10 for nine in reply to England's first innings total of 311.

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### MOUTHWATERING BARBECUE OFFER WITH FREE COOKING UTENSILS

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## British Gas will be told to sell showrooms

A decision to direct the British Gas Corporation to sell its high street showrooms has been taken by the Government and details of the terms are likely to be announced next week by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

There are about 600 showrooms selling appliances, cookers, fridges, freezers, and other household goods, worth about £200m a year, but taking cash from customers, including payment for gas supply, to a value of over £800m a year. The capital value of the sites is unofficially estimated at anything up to £100m.

There are some 2,000 privately-owned sales outlets for gas equipment, but the gas boards have between 80 and 90 per cent of the market.

British Gas, whose chairman, Denis Rooke, has been insisting the Government's plans, says that about 3,000 staff are employed in its showrooms, and that about 30,000 staff are in maintenance and servicing depend on them.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union and the National Association of Shop Assistants have urged the Government that it is committed to industrial action against closure of showrooms.



# University chiefs fear maximum harm from cuts

By David Nicholson-Lord

In one of their most outspoken comments of recent times, leaders of Britain's universities yesterday condemned the Government's cuts and said that the scale and speed would inflict maximum harm on the university system.

The statement from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, issued after a meeting to discuss the cuts, also predicted a one-in-seven reduction of opportunity for potential university entrants and questioned the projected public expenditure savings.

The short-term savings were likely to fall far short of the cost of compensating university staff for dismissal, the committee said. "If so, the damage to universities will have been for nothing in terms of public expenditure."

Yesterday's meeting was held after Thursday's announcement by the University Grants Committee of cuts in grant estimated to average 17 per cent over the next three years, involving at least 20,000 fewer home and EEC student places, out of about 270,000 at present.

In a separate attack yesterday, the National Union of Students estimated that the cut in numbers might be as high as 25,000 from present levels and forecast that universities' attempts to implement the cuts as soon as possible might affect applicants in the "clearing-house" this autumn.

The NUS believes the UGC may be holding back final figures for this year which

would indicate higher numbers than the 269,300 provisional figure on which the 20,000 estimate is based. It accused the committee of a conspiracy of silence.

The union was also at one with the vice-chancellors in forecasting that the cuts would have a disproportionately harsh impact on university intakes in the next two or three years, in order to meet targets. According to the union, admissions will be massed.

The vice-chancellors also made clear their anger with the Government for refusing to heed their warnings about what they described as the attempt to run down the British university system. The consequences would be painful and highly damaging, especially over staff cuts where "invidious and divisive" judgments would have to be made.

According to the committee, it is too late to cut admissions in 1981. Cuts of 13 per cent in 1980 figures will therefore be needed for the next two years.

In simple terms this means something like a one-in-seven reduction in opportunity for young people able and wishing to go to university.

Those who succeed, it adds, will have access to only 90 per cent of the teaching resources available in 1980, and 80 per cent of those available 10 years ago. Opportunities to move into research and research would be virtually extinguished for an entire age-group.

## Church in nationality Bill move

By Our Political Staff

The churches are to attempt on Tuesday to force an important change to the British Nationality Bill as it begins its committee stage in the House of Lords.

Strong Opposition and cross-bench support is expected for an amendment tabled in the name of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, aimed at preserving the right of British citizenship for every person born in Britain which the Bill would end.

It provides instead that a person born in the United Kingdom is British if his or her mother or father is British or "settled" in the United Kingdom and this, the churches have argued, has caused great uncertainty among ethnic communities.

In the absence of Dr Runcie, who will be attending a meeting of the General Synod in York, the amendment is to be moved by the Right Rev David Say, the Bishop of Rochester.

The churches also intend to support, or indeed move, amendments to provide a right of appeal against refusals by the Home Secretary of applications for registration and naturalisation, and to remove the time limit of five years which Commonwealth citizens settled in Britain before 1973 are given by the Bill to register.

## Jenkin call over NHS

By Julian Harland

What sounded like a call for support in maintaining spending on the National Health Service, and resisting cuts, was made to a Conservative audience yesterday by Mr Eric Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

Mr Jenkin, who like other spending ministers has been obliged to ask his officials to look for savings, said he had a duty to meet the challenge of the divide in health care between the prosperous south of Britain and the hard-pressed north.

He reminded his audience, at the Conservative Political Centre summer school in Oxford, that health care was a gap in health care available in different parts of the country, he decided this year that the rate of money increases for the health service in the three most deprived regions of England (North, North-Western and Trent) should be six times as great as to each of the four Thames regions.

"If this differential rate of growth could be sustained over the next few years, by 1990, we would have gone most of the way to eliminate the marked differences in the availability of health care to people in different parts of Britain," he said.

But this process depended crucially on the overall growth of health service spending, Mr Jenkin said. If they were forced to hold back growth in national health spending it would become extremely difficult, if not impossible, to continue this trend.

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## Fire deaths lead to murder hunt

The police launched a murder hunt last night after the death on Thursday of Mrs Baris Khan, aged 28, and her three young children in a fire in east London.

Forensic scientists believe petrol was squirted through the letterbox of the family's house in Belgrave Road, Walthamstow, and ignited. Mrs Khan's husband jumped from a first floor bedroom window and was badly cut and burnt.

## Sands man bound over

Andrew Brian Wright, aged 22, unemployed, of Ravely Street, Kent, was charged with obstructing Kilburn High Road on April 26, in connection with the banned march in support of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker, and bound over for one year in the sum of £100 as William Magistrates Court yesterday.

## BMA backs ban

The British Medical Association is to oppose the re-admission of South African doctors to the World Medical Association in 1976 after complaining of discriminatory treatment. The South African application for re-admission has received considerable support.

## Tins contaminated

Tests on a consignment of 2,400 six-pint tins of sliced mushrooms imported at the beginning of June into Great Yarmouth from The Netherlands have shown them to be contaminated. Health officials think they could contain botulism, a cause of sometimes fatal food poisoning.

## Free glasses sought

The National Union of Railwaysmen's annual meeting in St Andrews, yesterday instructed its executive to open negotiations with British Rail for free spectacles for all railmen with defective vision. BR already provides glasses for drivers and guards.

## Schools get £7m

The Labour-controlled Nottinghamshire County Council is to inject an extra £7m for more teachers, books and school meals into its education budget, to restore cuts made by the Conservatives.

## Mothers protest

Twenty breast-feeding mothers occupied an Oxford store yesterday to protest at the lack of facilities for all mothers. They locked the doors, Morbecare, sat on the floor, and breast-fed their children.

## Welsh welcome their Prince

From the moment the Prince of Wales arrived in the principality yesterday thousands of people turned out to demonstrate that dissenters are in a small minority.

Throughout the great industrial valleys of the south the Union Jacks and red dragons were waved to show that as his wedding day approaches his popularity increases.

The only complaint came from people who shouted that they wanted to see Lady Diana Spencer, and he delighted them by promising to return with her as his bride.

Perhaps because the complaints from Buckingham Palace had filtered through, the 35 photographers who covered his visit behaved almost like gentlemen.

Free of their clutches, the Prince was able to walk among the people, shaking hands offered from behind barricades.

It was a task he took to with considerable enthusiasm, and because of his determination to



Celebrating the break with England... in England: American forces under base commander Lieutenant-Colonel William Forbes Anderson (left), sampling barbecued spare ribs in preparation for their July 4 and 5 open days at RAF Wetherfield, Essex.

## Warrington by-election

# Jenkins faces uphill challenge

From Craig Seton, Warrington

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democratic challenger in the Warrington by-election, faces a crucial week of campaigning as he seeks to make the huge inroads into the Labour vote necessary to stand a chance of victory.

All three parties will spend the weekend assessing the first five days of the campaign which were dominated by the SDP's attempts to label Mr Douglas Hoyle, who is defending a 10,000 Labour majority on the issue of unemployment, as an extreme left winger and supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn.

At the SDP's daily press conference yesterday it was the turn of Mr William Rodgers, one of the so-called gang of four, to appear at Mr Jenkins's side to launch a ferocious attack on Mr Hoyle, a former Labour MP who was defeated in 1979.

Mr Rodgers said: "There has been a bit of pussy-footing around. Let's call a spade a spade. A vote for Hoyle is a vote for Tony Benn and another nail in the coffin of the old Labour Party."

Mr Jenkins, who has been better managed in his accusations against Mr Hoyle, took the lead and said his Labour opponent refused to disclose how he would vote in Labour's deputy leadership contest, but would discuss it with the left.

wing management committee of the local party.

At Labour Party headquarters Mr Hoyle, aged 51, who has generally succeeded in keeping his head below the parapet as the glib fly past, showed the first signs of irritation at the new accusations and announced himself not a Bennite but a "Labourite", a supporter of decisions taken at Labour's annual conference.

In turn he fired off a few snipes at Mr Rodgers - "and he's not a Bennite either" - and asked who the SDP's leader was and what were its policies.

Apart from the private battle between Labour and the SDP, who are fighting with Liberal support, all three parties yesterday discussed the MORI Granada opinion poll for the by-election, which showed Labour with 57 per cent, SDP 27, Tory 12 and Others 4.

At the last election Labour had 62 per cent and the Tories 29. Mr Jenkins emphasised that as the Liberals received 9 per cent of the votes then, and were now supporting his campaign, the SDP itself could be considered to have attracted 18 per cent support already.

At least Labour and the SDP agree on one thing: the Conservative vote is rapidly crumbling.

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver who is standing

for the Conservatives, said yesterday that the party's own survey of 100 homes in the constituency gave Labour 48 per cent of support, Tories 18 and SDP 11. There were 23 per cent don't knows.

Mr Sorrell is generally expected to be pushed into third place in a constituency which has 13 per cent unemployment.

After the first week it is clear that Mr Hoyle is content to fight almost exclusively on the issue of unemployment and keep up his quiet but solid canvassing until polling day on July 16.

Mr Jenkins, who still is clearly not at home in this northern constituency, may now have to take off his gloves and tempt Mr Hoyle out of his corner.

The first electoral test of official Social Democratic Party candidates finished yesterday with a second place for the SDP candidate, behind Labour, in a by-election for Kensington and Chelsea Council in London (A Staff Reporter writes).

Mr Michael Cocks, a former Conservative councillor, competing with an unofficial SDP candidate, polled 23 per cent of the vote, against 31 per cent for Labour and 2 per cent for the SDP rival in the Goldborne ward of the council.

The Conservatives were third, with 9 per cent.

## NUM factions fight over block vote for Benn

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Jersey

Right-wing coalfield leaders are fighting a rearguard action to prevent Mr Arthur Scargill's militant Yorkshire pitmen delivering the crucial 240,000 block vote of the National Union of Mineworkers to Mr Wedgwood Benn.

The Yorkshire area has submitted an emergency motion for debate at the union's policy-making conference next week, calling on delegates to support Mr Michael Foot as leader and Mr Benn as his deputy.

Mr Benn's supporters dominate the conference arrangements committee and are expected to rule that it is not a genuine emergency. Left-wing areas would challenge that decision and a close vote on overturning the standing orders ruling would ensue.

Failure of that procedural device to halt the Benn bandwagon would almost certainly deliver the NUM block vote to his campaign.

Mr Joe Gormley, the miners' moderate president, would prefer to put off a decision on the issue until nearer the Labour Party electoral college meeting on September 27 to acclaim Mr Foot as leader and choose a deputy leader.

The miners could then be called on to make up their minds either through a branch vote or a secret poll of the individuals. Alternatively, the union's executive could recommend a policy line to the

miners' delegation to the Labour Party conference.

Mr Gormley yesterday made his support for Mr Denis Healey, saying: "I would like to see things stay as they are. If we carry on like this we will be in the wilderness for ever."

But the NUM is to follow the railway workers in refusing to back Mr Foot's proposal that the Wembley special conference formula for the electoral college should be changed to give MPs rather than unions the biggest say.

By 16 votes to seven, the NUM executive decided yesterday to support a motion from the Derbyshire area saying that the argument about the manner of electing Labour's leader should cease.

More surprisingly, the miners' executive also voted 18 to three to back a motion from the communist-led Scottish area pledging support for "a new left Labour government committed to a massive and irreversible shift in the balance of wealth and power in favour of working people."

The rest of that highly political motion commits the NUM to oppose any incomes policy or wage restraint, and delegates are expected to reaffirm their support for a 25 per cent pay claim, giving miners a minimum of £100 a week.

## TUC and CBI in open rift

By Donald Macintyre

The rift between the Confederation of British Industry and trade union leaders came to a head yesterday when Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, accused the CBI of seeking an "action replay" of conflict over the Industrial Relations Act, 1971.

Mr Murray publicly confirmed in a speech in Manchester that the TUC would no longer be using informal channels between the two organisations for talks on industrial and economic issues of common interest.

He said that the relationship between the two bodies was the first casualty of the CBI's calls for new labour legislation, including immediate curbs on the closed shop.

TUC leaders, as Mr Murray made clear yesterday, have also been angered by the calls from Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI's director general, for pay settlements next year to be as low as half those during the present pay round.

He said that in calling for tougher legislation on trade unions the CBI was certainly not speaking for the Engineering Employers' Federation, which has been closed towards closed shop reform, or for personnel managers "who have spoken out against further politically inspired hostile laws which spell trouble for industry."

The TUC has held sporadic discussions with the CBI, one of which led last year to an agreement on new technology. The agreement was overturned by the CBI's membership.

Since then there have been meetings on such topics as industrial energy costs, training and managed trade.

Mr Murray said the TUC was not prepared to negotiate with the bodies on which it sits with the CBI, such as the National Economic Development Council.

## £1½m haul in raid on royal jewellers

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

Carrier, the royal jewellers, yesterday were still counting the cost of an armed robbery in which raiders tortured a guard to get into a safe but missed £4m in jewellery on its way back from an exhibition in London.

The raid, on the shop in Bond Street, London, on Thursday evening, is estimated to have netted £1½m in jewellery and gemstones. A £75,000 reward has been offered by insurance assessors.

The police believe the original target for the three robbers was the £4m collection which was on show in Belgravia in aid of the International Year of Disabled People. The collection included a film emerald necklace, gems and a clock reported to be intended as a wedding gift from Carrier to the Prince of Wales and his bride.

As it was the armed raiders made off with a haul which included a diamond and emerald necklace worth more than £200,000.

The police said yesterday they were trying to find out how the raiders got past an alarm system. They attacked the jewellers' shop, broke open the door and then grabbed Mr Arthur Trim, a former police detective who is the firm's chief security officer.

They demanded the keys to the jeweller's safe. Mr Trim

refused to reveal them despite threats to shoot him.

The robbers found a bottle of ammonia in a cleaner's cupboard and were reported to have used the fluid to torture Mr Trim, putting it in his clothes so that it burnt through them to his flesh. After he relented Mr Trim was bound.

While the robbers were still in the building Mr Trim and the other guard freed themselves and raised the alarm.

When the police arrived the gang had gone, as they were searching the building the £4m collection arrived in a security van and was diverted to the security company's vaults.

Yesterday Carrier staff assessed the loss and the shop opened later than usual. There were still enough pieces of jewellery for the normal window display.

The two guards received hospital treatment and Mr Trim was allowed to go home.

Mr William Hamilton, Carrier's public relations director, said: "The really great stuff was out. The gang picked the wrong night; thank goodness."

The final tally of what was taken may not be known until today. By then some of the jewellery may have been broken up by an expert cutter.

Detectives say that as a rule valuable and identifiable jewellery from a robbery can be cut and disguised within hours.

## ATV forced to close Elstree studios

By David Hewson

ATV's Elstree television base, which employs 1,000 people and is the largest commercial production centre in the United Kingdom, is to close in January, 1982.

The centre, responsible for such ATV programmes as *The Muppet Show*, *Edward VII* and the recent series on *Disraeli*, has been affected by the Independent Broadcasting Authority's decision to close the Elstree production centre in the East Midlands in order to keep its franchise.

Lord Grade, president of ATV and chairman of Associated Communications Corporation, its parent company, has been involved in a last-ditch effort to save the north London production base.

Last weekend he flew to the United States for discussions with cable television operators there in an attempt to find enough contracts to keep Elstree in business.

But the attempt was unsuccessful and on Wednesday, union officials at the centre heard details of the closure from Lord Grade and Mr Jack Gil, ACC's deputy chairman. According to one of those who attended the meeting, it was emotional.

Some of the 900 union mem-

bers at Elstree are expected to be offered jobs at the East Midlands studio, which is to be built at a cost of £20m to £30m in Nottingham. But many oppose the closure and the Federation of Broadcasting Unions is expected to propose establishing a smaller complex in Nottingham and retaining a production complex at Elstree.

Mr Dennis Bartlett, chairman of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians branch at Elstree, said yesterday: "Our argument is not with our company at all, our argument is with the IBA. We will ask them to reconsider their decision in the light of the fact that it will close Elstree."

"While we do not disagree with their policy that the East Midlands should have its own regional output, we believe Elstree should be allowed to make national television."

ATV has told union officials that if the Nottingham centre is not ready in time to switch from Elstree in January 1982, the Elstree complex will be extended until the transfer can take place. But ATV said that its life could not be extended beyond January 1984.

## London ambulancemen in 24-hour strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

London ambulancemen staged their third 24-hour strike without emergency cover yesterday while there were indications that the union leadership are pulling back from calling a national strike.

About 80 per cent of the capital's emergency ambulances were not operating after action by ambulancemen in 30 of the 76 stations in London.

The strike, called by the nine-man conveners of the London Ambulance Association, was not backed by the four unions which have so far called two national stoppages although instructing members to provide emergency cover on both occasions.

There was a reduction of a quarter in the number of calls received by the London Ambulance Service, compared with usual daily operations after a plea to the public not to telephone the service unless absolutely necessary.

Mr Terry Pettifer, vice-chairman of the conveners' committee, said last night that no more strikes were planned but the emergency cover would meet next week to review the situation.

Mr Pettifer said the ambulancemen realized they had a responsibility to ensure the public was in no danger. But he said "the Government cannot expect ambulance personnel to continuously accept their responsibility while continuing to deny its own responsibility to recognize the proven case of the ambulance service."

Leaders of the four unions representing the country's ambulance staff met in London yesterday and while reaffirming their determination to continue industrial action agreed to leave local officials to decide when to call the action.

That decision, which appeared to herald the end of national strikes, was supported later at a meeting of delegates of the National Union of Public Employees, which is the largest union in the service.

## Tax loss figures disputed

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

£6,645m in revenues has been blocked.

Union leaders believe the Government is deliberately understating the effects of the action but say that it is only a matter of time before its financial targets are affected.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is coordinating the campaign, said yesterday that selective strikes by driving test examiners had led to almost 7,000 tests being cancelled.

British Airways cancelled about a quarter of its short-haul and domestic flights from Heathrow yesterday because of a strike by engineers at West Drayton air traffic control centre. Air traffic controllers at Manchester Airport started a 10-hour strike at 9.30 pm yesterday.

## Faked robbery started huge police hunt

From Our Correspondent, Cardiff

Crown Court yesterday that it was a fake to cover up the theft of the money.

The graphic description given by the two women, circulated as a photocopied picture, fitted a local carpenter.

Later detectives broke down the women's story and the man was released. Mr Williams said.

The postmistress, Elizabeth Pearson, aged 46, of Llanmorris, Llanrwst Major, pleaded guilty to two charges of theft and she

and Carol Ann Coles, aged 17, of Bedford Rise, Llanrwst Major, pleaded guilty to attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Miss Coles, who was said by Miss Mary Purry-Evans, for the defence, to have had no knowledge of the theft and to have been under the influence of Mrs Pearson, was ordered to undergo 80 hours community service.

Pearson was remanded on bail for sentence.

## Science report

# Oil slicks last winter worst yet for birds

By the Staff of "Nature"

More British seabirds suffered the consequences of oil pollution last winter than ever before, two ornithologists have reported in the science journal *Nature*. 60,000 oiled birds were found on north-western European beaches, the worst affected areas being around the coasts of Cornwall and Wales, in the channel and the busy North Sea ports.

Some of the casualties can be attributed to the December 1980, but most result from chronic oil pollution in busy shipping lanes.

The worst affected birds are guillemots and razorbills, which breed in the north of Scotland and Ireland and spend the winter in the waters around Britain and the coasts of north-west Europe, Belgium and Scandinavia.

Dr Chris Mead and Dr Stephen Baillie of the British Trust for Ornithology, the authors of the *Nature* report, estimate that the summer breeding populations of guillemots in Orkney and Shetland and of razorbills in north-west Scotland could be reduced in the next four years, just from the effects of last winter's pollution.

The scientists compared the number of oiled, ringed birds found last winter with the numbers found during the winters between 1967 and 1979. During 1980-81, guillemots were four times more likely to be oiled than in previous winters.

More guillemots were found dead and the risk for the youngest birds had increased more than four times. Adult razorbills also suffered badly, three times as many dying from the effects of oiling.

The populations most affected, according to Dr Mead and Dr Baillie, are the guillemot summer breeding colonies in Orkney and Shetland - and possibly the Gannets - and the razorbill colonies of north-west Scotland.

The guillemot populations will be reduced by 2 per cent in Orkney and 10 per cent in Shetland as a result of last winter's loss of mature birds and by 4 to 5 per cent after 1985 when the loss of young birds takes effect. The Scottish razorbill population may drop by 5 per cent this year because of the loss of adults.

The expected population losses are probably too small to be detected by census techniques, Dr Mead and Dr Baillie say. But if the increased oiling continues next winter, the loss of birds could become severe.

Conservationists will be renewing their call for tighter control of oil pollution at sea. *Source: Nature*, vol 292, p10 (1981).

© Nature-Times News Service (1981).

## BSc of the future

By A Staff Reporter

Biotechnology, the fast-growing discipline which promises to revolutionize methods of food and energy production, is to be introduced as a BSc course at Queen Elizabeth College, London, in October next year.

About 20 students, typically with a level in mathematics, physics and chemistry, will be accepted to study a subject chiefly known so far for achievements in genetic engineering and for the production of alcohol from sugar to power cars in Brazil. The course is thought to be the first of its kind in Britain.

Dr Michael Bazin, senior lecturer in microbiology at the college, said: "The potential for biotechnology is like that for the microchip, but much less. If Britain is to play the graduates there are plenty of other countries in the world that will want to take them on."

Biotechnology's growing commercial uses include production of drugs and protein for animal feed. Much of the impetus at Queen Elizabeth College, which is acknowledged to be one of the leading British research centres, particularly in fermentation techniques, has come from Dr John Pirt, professor of microbiology and genetic engineering.

Research groups at the college have recently won a £10,000 prize from British Petroleum for a technique to store solar energy in a biomass composed of algae, and an £80,000 grant from the Science Research Council for research into producing electricity from bacteria fed with carbohydrates.

Another project proposes to use the micro-organisms in a cow's stomach to produce alcohol from ingredients such as straw or woodpulp.

## CORRECTION

In an article on defence spending on June 10, 1981, we stated that the total public spending should have been given as £2,700m and the increase in defence spending as £400m. The proportion of defence spending to total public spending by the Armed Services pay and items not controlled by the normal working cash limits should have been given as a third, not a half, of total defence spending.

سكزامن الأصل



## Crimean holiday means Brezhnev will miss Carrington visit

But last year when Mr Gierk, the former Polish leader, went to Yalta he appears to have given Mr Brezhnev false reassurances that the labour unrest, then just beginning in Poland, could be easily dealt with.

The P2 group, with nearly 1,000 names, has been found by a government commission of inquiry to be a secret association.

that legislative controls are no longer necessary".

...ology, would be so dreadful that the expenditure of real resources on sensible contingency planning is fully

under a previously unused 1919 law, citing the undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act.

signal would come in the autumn for negotiations with the EEC on the vital agricultural and fishery chapters.

□ Mme Maya Picasso, daughter of the painter, has indicated she is willing to accept a majority verdict by the family to return "Géraldine" to her father.

The P2 group, with nearly 1,000 names, has been found by a government commission of inquiry to be a secret association.

Never before had the Opposition been so entitled to argue for more resources for the disabled. In his five years as Minister for the Disabled, even at times when public expenditure was being cut back, there was rapidly increasing expenditure and new help for disabled people.

progress, although the pace was not as fast as they would like. It was as fast as the economy present permitted. The main problem of the last decade or so was that they had been seeking to make good the neglect and ignorance of centuries. They still lived in the shadow

said progress had been made in the 1970s, but there was a danger of losing the momentum in the 1980s and 1990s. Allowance had been built on allowance and service on service, but there was a need to stand back and look at the whole picture and draw together the various strands into a

In the Lords, the Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill was read the third time and passed, the Commons amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill were agreed to and the Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill completed the Committee stage.

**MAAP** The Department of Industry programme to encourage the application of Microelectronics



# Likud-Labour coalition urged by party leader

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 3

Dr Joseph Burg, leader of the National Religious Party and the central figure in continuing negotiations over the formation of a new Israeli coalition, today called for a government of national unity including Labour and Likud.

Dr Burg's appeal comes as the laborious process of counting votes in last Tuesday's election continues. The latest figures show the two main parties tied with 48 seats each, but Likud officials remain optimistic that the Army vote may put them one ahead by the time the final results are published next Tuesday.

Speaking on Israeli radio, Dr Burg said that after a cruel and very vicious election campaign, a coalition of the Labour opposition, the ruling right-wing Likud and the National Religious Party should run the country for 18 months before holding a new general election to produce a clear cut result.

Dr Burg took part in private discussions earlier this week with Mr Menachem Begin, leader of the Likud, and Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour Party leader. Neither is thought to be enthusiastic about his idea.

Political analysts are sceptical

about Dr Burg's plan because of the wide differences between the Likud and Labour on many key policy issues, including the economy, the occupied territories and involving Jordan in the peace process.

Questioned about these difficulties, Dr Burg replied: "On the main points—politics, defence, security and the economy—there could be a minimum programme accepted for the cooling off period before the next election, because there are not many variations possible in the situation we are living in."

Meanwhile, hectic behind-the-scenes bargaining over the formation of a new government continued, with Mr Begin remaining clear favourite to stay in office for a second term with parliamentary support from the National Religious Party, Agudat and Tami, the ethnic party which is now expected to win three seats.

Mr Ashraf Uzan, the deputy leader of Tami, today expressed a clear preference for supporting the Likud rather than Labour, the view held by the majority of party activists.

There is speculation that he might be offered the Agriculture portfolio, a post he held in the last Labour government.

Today Mr Peres met leaders of the ultra-orthodox Agudat block, whose support will be vital to any coalition which is to have a workable majority.

Yesterday, the Agudat leadership met Mr Begin to present its coalition demands which will be hammered out at a newly formed committee.

The religious conditions are understood to be tough. They include the introduction of legislation to amend the Law of Return to specify that a Jew is either the child of a Jewish mother or one who has been converted only according to the Halacha (religious law).

The Agudat—now expected to win four seats—also wants much stricter laws on Sabbath work permits limiting them to security work or that on which lives may depend.

The decision on which side the party will vote in the Knesset will be made by its ruling rabbis.

The complex political bargaining will continue well into next week and possibly beyond.

A general conviction remains that Mr Begin will be the man asked by President Yitzhak Navon to form the next government.

Until then, the existing coalition remains in office with full powers.

## Moscow tightens up laws on foreigners

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, July 3

The Soviet authorities have apparently begun a wide-ranging crackdown on contacts between Russians and foreigners, and in the past few weeks have introduced a series of measures to make it easier to watch and control foreigners.

These measures range from a new law which for the first time specifies the grounds on which a foreigner may be expelled from the Soviet Union, to a toughening of the laws on espionage which could be used against Russians visiting foreigners.

At the same time Soviet employees working for foreign organisations and embassies have been reminded to limit contacts to official business. A number of people thought to have overstepped the limits have recently been forced to leave their jobs.

The drive seems to be part of the new campaign to enforce ideological vigilance, and comes at a time when the authorities are clearly worried by propaganda subversion by the West as well as financial corruption and black market trading that often involves foreigners, especially Third World diplomats.

The new law on the "legal status of foreigners in the USSR" was promulgated at a recent session of the Supreme Soviet and is due to come into effect next year.

But many of the rights of foreigners—such as a Soviet job, apply for health benefits, cheap holidays, and so on—are little needed by the relatively small community of resident foreigners, whose activities are watched by the KGB (security police) and a large number of administrative organs.

More significantly, the law seems to strengthen the grounds on which the authorities may prosecute or expel a foreigner. Some of the grounds include such hazy legal concepts as violating local standards of behaviour and way of life, or sowing discord among the people.

A foreign citizen can be expelled if his action threatens state security, or if he is essential to defend the rights of Soviet citizens, or if he "rudely broke the rules of conduct applicable to foreign citizens in the USSR, customs, hard currency or any other Soviet laws."

One article defines the movement and documentation of foreigners travelling in the country, and says malicious breaking of these rules will entail criminal responsibility.

By codifying existing practices and giving them legal status, the law makes it easier to define unwelcome behaviour as a specific violation and to act more swiftly against foreigners.

The law comes at a time when new internal regulations have tightened public discipline and discouraged Soviet citizens from contacting foreigners. A new decree on hoarding includes such things as swearing in public and violating social order, and this can be punished by 15 days summary imprisonment without trial or appeal.

The movement of foreigners within the country has now been made more obvious by changing their car number plates. These were all previously black on white. But diplomats, distinguished for the first time from support staff, now have red plates and journalists have yellow plates, which can more easily be differentiated by the police.

New customs regulations now forbid taking out of the country any work of art without special permission or any book printed in any language before 1975, including, for instance, paperbacks in English.

The regulation has been so strictly enforced in recent months that some foreigners leaving the country have been forced to leave behind paintings they themselves have done.

Two days ago a new regulation barred all foreigners except diplomats from using convertible currency coupons. This is seen as the first stage of a campaign to prevent Soviet citizens using shops trading in hard currency.

## Israelis will get F16s despite review of deal

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 3

Both White House and State Department officials have insisted that no formal decision has been taken to send any F16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the review initiated on June 10 to examine whether by bombing the Iraqi nuclear plant Israel had violated American law permitting arms sales only for defence, will be couched in such a way as to allow the continuation of F16 sales.

The Administration has got itself into a difficult position. Its initial reaction to the bombing was to condemn it, a condemnation which was firm in a United Nations resolution.

To back up that condemnation further the United States initiated the review of a possible violation of the arms sale agreement and suspended delivery of four F16s due on June 12.

Officials, however, claimed that only those four aircraft were affected by the suspension, although common sense suggests that if the review were to conclude that Israel had violated United States law on arms sales it would be pointless to forbid the delivery of four aircraft while continuing to send more.

The Government was caught between its desire to send a message to the world, and more particularly to the oil producing Arab States, that it did not in

any way condone what Israel had done, and its equal desire not to do anything which would permanently harm Israel.

Suspension of the four F16s was essential to make the review appear to have meaning. If it was completed quickly, the question of further planned sales would rapidly complicate the issue.

That is just what has happened. In line with earlier statements a White House spokesman this week said that F16s due for delivery on July 17 were still planned to be shipped on time.

As a result the Administration had fallen into its own trap. It was suspending four and sending six.

Now officials are solidly maintaining that the review has to be complete before any sales go ahead and that the review will be finished in time for a decision to be made on the next planned shipment.

But no one believes that this review has any real meaning. The suspension of the four F16s was a token gesture and the review a device to satisfy those on Capitol Hill who were concerned that nothing might be done about a flagrant breach of attempts to prevent American weapons being used for aggression.

Leading article, page 13

## Argentine torture claim denied

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, July 3

General Ramon Alberto Campos, the former police chief of Buenos Aires, has denied that he tortured Señor Jacobo Timmerman, a journalist arrested in 1977.

In his book *Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number*, the Australian-born journalist who was stripped of his Argentine citizenship and deported after international appeals for his release, said General Campos had supervised his torture.

General Campos says in an interview in *Somos* magazine: "Everything he went through and all his statements, every exchange of opinion, was recorded. So there is no way of torturing him."

General Campos said he had ordered Señor Timmerman's arrest because of his connections with Mr David Graiver, a financier who was part owner of *La Opinión* newspaper of which Señor Timmerman was editor, and who was suspected of being the Montonero guerrilla organization's banker.

Señor Graiver, who was also sought on an embezzlement charge in the United States, is presumed to have been killed in an air crash in Mexico in August, 1976.

The general said there were other reasons for Señor Timmerman's arrest. Under his editorship *La Opinión* had supported subversive organizations. "At one point there was a high percentage of journalists who were linked to Argentine or foreign subversive groups," he said.

The general also denied Señor Timmerman's claim that his cellmate had been killed. "I had lunch with his cellmate at his home only 10 days ago," he said.

## Professor guilty of race hate

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, July 3

Professor Robert Faurisson, aged 52, of Lyons University, who acquired notoriety through his writings and statements denying the existence of gas chambers in German death camps during the war, was found guilty today of incitement to racial hatred and violence.

He was given a three months suspended sentence and fined 100,000 francs (about £455). He was also ordered to pay damages of 4,000 francs to the League against Racism, and of 6,000 francs to each of two other organizations, the Association of former Auschwitz concentration camp victims and the Movement against Racism, which had brought the case.

Professor Faurisson, whose lectures have been suspended to avoid demonstrations by students, said in the radio in November last year that alleged massacres in gas chambers and the genocide of the Jews is part of one and the same lie, a gigantic political and financial racket for the benefit of Israel and international Zionism.

Mr Charles Guillaume, the publisher of Professor Faurisson's latest book, *Memoir in defence against those who accuse me of falsifying history* and the professor were fined an additional 2,000 francs for libel against Professor Leon Poliakov, the acknowledged authority in France on the Nazi treatment of the Jews, who was accused in the book of misinterpreting relevant documents.

The public prosecutor said in his summary up that to deny the existence of gas chambers is to kill a second time those who died in this affair and to add to the suffering of the survivors and their families."

## Marcos names Premier

From David Watts, Singapore, July 3

President Ferdinand Marcos launched his new French-style government today by naming Mr Cesar Virata as his Prime Minister.

Mr Virata, who holds the finance portfolio, was nominated by President Marcos's New Society Movement after the President had quashed a move to draft his wife, Mrs Imelda Marcos, to the post.

Mr Marcos is already governor of metropolitan Manila and Minister of Human Settlements as well as an ambassador at large.

To have added the post of Prime Minister to her considerable credentials would have created a good deal of opposition.

Mr Virata's appointment has to be confirmed by the National Assembly but that will be a formality and the stage has now been set for President Marcos's "new republic" after his overwhelming victory in the June 16 elections and his inauguration earlier this week.

There is likely to be little real change under the new government format.



A king's supporters: Moroccan children, waving a portrait of Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, demonstrate at Al Aaiun, Western Sahara, in favour of King Hassan's peace efforts for the disputed area.

## King hopeful of early Sahara referendum

From Charles Hargrove, Rabat, July 3

There could be a referendum in the Western Sahara within three or four months, King Hassan of Morocco said here last night.

But if it did not, it would not make much difference, since it would be clear to international opinion who had broken the ceasefire and opposed the holding of the referendum.

King Hassan denied that at Nairbi he had made a deal with the Libyans on leaving them alone in Chad in exchange for their suspending aid to the Polisari Front.

He said he had prepared to take the place of Libya in Chad, and provide money and troops."

The King made it clear that the real problem in the Western Sahara was not Libya but Algeria. He had hoped the Algerian regime would rid itself of the taboos inherited from President Boumedienne, and return to the good relations that existed before 1975, particularly since the issue of the referendum had been raised.

But the hardliners in Algiers still had the upper hand. He

carried out and affected all the items in the housewife's shopping basket," he said. But there could be no going back on them now. The alternative was to establish rationing, and this would mean a black market.

But the price rises were only a pretext for a very localized riot—hardly a war not have been to establish rationing, and this would mean a black market.

The Algerians had not insisted that the French army should withdraw when they had their own referendum on independence. "I therefore ask the Algerians in the best spirit of comradeship to revise their attitude," the King said.

Although he had said he wanted to speak about external affairs, and not domestic problems, the King dealt at some length with the Casablanca riots. Although he played down their importance, he admitted the partial responsibility of the Government.

"The sudden price increases in basic commodities which sparked them off were badly

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## Doubts over Poland hamper Comecon in framing new five-year plans

Sofia, July 3.—The Communist trading community Comecon today tried to work out guidelines for its members' five-year plans despite uncertainty over the ailing Polish economy.

To keep details of the talks confidential, observers from Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique and South Yemen were excluded.

Conference sources said today's session would probably be the most difficult in the three-day meeting since both one-year and five-year plans had to be coordinated while Poland effectively had no plan.

Poland's failure to provide about 540m (about £21m) in coal and other raw materials to its Comecon partners probably overshadowed the talks, the sources said. But no overall aid programme for the Polish economy could be expected to emerge.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, indirectly appealed to the other Comecon members yesterday to continue their emergency supplies to his country to help fight what he called enemies of Socialism.

The Bulgarian party newspaper *Rebroticheskoto Delo* today ignored General Jaruzelski's speech, which also contained a strong reaffirmation of the Government's commitment to reform.

The newspaper published a long article saying the Polish leadership had still not taken strong enough measures against counter-revolutionary forces.

After the departure of General Jaruzelski yesterday, the

Polish delegation has been led by Mr Melchyslaw Japselski, the Deputy Prime Minister. Warsaw's main negotiator with Solidarity, the independent trade union movement during the strikes last August.

Attending the meeting of the Comecon Council, the groups' policy-making body, are the 10 full members and Yugoslavia, an associate member.

The few statements either officially issued or leaked from the closed talks showed the East Europeans were jockeying for better positions in relation to the huge Soviet economy in the next five years.

General Jaruzelski was the most frank about the area's energy squeeze, which he called a major barrier to growth in Poland and many other communist countries.

Mr Ilie Verdet, the Rumanian Prime Minister, repeated his country's willingness to participate in joint prospecting and exploitation of natural resources.

Once one of the world's largest oil producers, Rumania gave up its govt-own position within Comecon and began buying Soviet oil last year because domestic supplies were falling.

The East Europeans would like more oil, the commodity never mentioned but always understood in discussions of Comecon raw material cooperation.

But Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, indicated that Moscow stood by its decision last year to freeze crude deliveries to the area at the 1980 level of 80 million tonnes a year.—Reuters.

## Sham emigre was a spy

Vienna, July 3.—A Czechoslovak, who was granted political asylum after claiming to be a member of the Charter 77 dissident movement, spent the past four years here as a spy, police said.

Mr Josef Hodic returned to Prague yesterday, according to the newspaper *Kurier*. Last night Prague radio confirmed the return of a prominent and trustworthy member of the Czechoslovak secret service, but did not reveal the agent's identity.

Today the Czechoslovak news agency said the agent, identified only as "J.H.", had returned home after a successful mission abroad during which

he had investigated "the traitorous activities" of prominent Czech emigrés.

Mr Milan Kadnar, the Czechoslovak ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry here today where he was told that the Government was deeply annoyed by Czechoslovak secret service activities in Austria and that it wanted them to cease, a ministry spokesman said.

It is believed that Mr Hodic, aged 55, had extensive contacts with the Austrian Army, and with political refugees from Eastern Europe, who are arriving here in record numbers.—AP, UPI and Agence France-Press.

## Ben Bella rejects North-South 'monologue'

By Richard Owen

After 14 years in Algerian jails, and two years under house arrest, the former Algerian revolutionary leader Ahmed Ben Bella is on the move again.

He arrived in London this week as the guest of a group of Labour MPs and the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. His visit is the result of a long campaign to persuade the Algerian authorities to allow him to travel abroad.

He is reluctant to express a view on current Algerian politics, beyond noting that President Chadli Benjedid faces difficulties, and that he does not wish to add to them.

But in an interview with *The Times*, Independent Algeria's first President ranged over the ideas which have been uppermost in his mind since he was overthrown and imprisoned by his then Defence Minister, Colonel Houari Boumedienne, almost 16 years ago.

Mr Ben Bella had been a popular, charismatic President, and the Algerian authorities have subsequently kept him well out of the public eye for fear that he might still become the focus of mass acclaim. It was not until last November that President Chadli lifted restrictions on Mr Ben Bella as part of his policy of liberalisation.

Mr Ben Bella has emerged from this ordeal a calm, weary-looking figure who has an almost statesmanlike air of quiet authority and radiates powerful

energy. It is not difficult to see why successive Algerian leaders should have been wary of him.

He sees his role, however, not in terms of Algeria, but in the wider context of the resurgence of Islam in the Middle East and North Africa, and its relation to the West.

The Islamic revival, he believes, goes far beyond the events started by the revolution in Iran. At the root of it, in his view, lies the revolt of ordinary Muslims and, above all, the mass of young Muslims, against attempts to Westernize their cultures, or to import into Islamic societies practices which are alien to them.

The result has been an explosive mixture of nationalism, Muslim consciousness and "anti-imperialism"—but not necessarily socialism.

The revolution in Algeria was a socialist one, but Mr Ben Bella now acknowledges that a movement against "Western imperialism" can be in Iran, acquire a character which is far from left-wing. "I no longer talk about socialism myself," he says with a wry smile. "I am an anti-imperialist."

What all elements in the broad Islamic resurgence have in common, he suggests, is a feeling that "our culture" must be defended against alien impositions.

He is sceptical of Western recipes for the alleviation of Third World problems, such as those put forward by the World Commission, and dismisses the



Mr Ben Bella with his wife Zorah in Paris.

North-South dialogue as "a North-South monologue, in which the North does all the talking."

He does believe, however, that the West can arrive at a more equitable relationship with the Third World.

Looking around the world after his long incarceration, like a political Rip Van Winkle returning to the light of day, Mr Ben Bella is depressed by what he sees as the lack of insight in Washington into the problems of the Third World, but is encouraged by European attitudes.

He speaks with approval of President Mitterrand's call at last week's EEC summit in Luxembourg for North-South questions to be given as much urgency as East-West ones.

The European Community can even serve as a model for other parts of the world, he suggests, including North Africa.

The future lies in regional cooperation, without interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries of the kind Colonel Gaddafi has engaged in. "Revolutions are not for import."

## IN BRIEF

### China reveals its gold reserves

China has gold reserves of 12.8 million troy ounces (worth about \$2,650m) and foreign currency reserves of \$2,260m (£1,137m), the People's Bank of China has announced.

It is the first time such statistics have been disclosed for more than three decades.

Mr Li Baohua, the bank president, said this would now be done every month.

It is thought the disclosure has been demanded by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as a condition for giving China full borrowing and withdrawing rights.

### New York crash

New York.—At least 30 people were injured when two underground trains collided in Brooklyn, trapping the driver of one train in the wreckage, police reported. He and five others were said to be in a serious condition.

### Leaning still more

Pisa.—The Leaning Tower of Pisa tipped an extra one two-hundredth of an inch in the past year and will topple in 30 or 40 years if it continues to increase its tilt at the present rate, a research group said.

### Pope improving

Rome.—The Pope's recovery from an infection that forced him to go back into hospital is progressing favourably, *L'Osservatore Romano* said.

### Sentence upheld

Arnhem.—A Dutch appeal court has upheld a 12-year prison sentence on Geoffrey Allen Powell, aged 23, of Manchester, charged with the murder of a Dutch schoolgirl last August.

### Sand shower

Nice.—The Sahara came in the south of France when an unusual atmospheric condition led to tons of North African sand falling along the Côte d'Azur and other holiday-makers with "sand rain".

### Antwerp stops

Antwerp.—Navigation in and out of the port of Antwerp was reduced to a trickle when 190 Belgian pilots went on strike over a government decision to cut their free travel to and from work.

### Britons killed

Ankara.—A British Embassy employee, Mr Kenneth Waugh, and his companion, Miss Frances Mary Powell, both in their 20s, were killed in a car accident 144 miles south-west of here, an embassy official confirmed.

### Soviet first

Moscow.—The Soviet Illyushin 86 airbus made its first scheduled international flight to inaugurate a twice-weekly service between Moscow and East Berlin, Tass reported.

### Author appeals

Rome.—Robert Katz, the American author, is to appeal against a 13-month jail term and £120 fine for defaming the memory of the wartime Pope Pius XII. The sentence followed legal action over Mr Katz's book *Death in Rome*.

### Dalsager's return

Brussels.—Mr Paul Dalsager, the EEC Farm Commissioner, who had a heart attack in his office, plans to return to his office this month and to resume his functions fully in September.

### Not so funny

Shanghai.—Chinese authorities have told the British Embassy in Peking that a British student in Shanghai should leave China because of jokes made about the purged "gang of four" student sources said here.

### Patton honoured

Paris.—M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, officially dedicated a square in the city's sixteenth arrondissement to General Patton in honour of the late American soldier.

## ALGERIAN POLITBURO PURGED

Algiers, July 3.—Two close advisers of the late President Houari Boumedienne have been dismissed from the Algerian Politburo, Mr Muhammad Said Mazouzi, another Politburo member, also lost his post. Boumedienne died in December, 1978.

Mr Abdelaziz Bouteflika, a former Foreign Minister, and Mr Muhammad Yahiaoui, the National Front Coordinator, were removed at a Central Committee meeting which ended its three-day summer session here last night.

The move was proposed by President Chadli Benjedid, who is also secretary general of the Central Committee. It came just two days after the suspension from the Politburo of Colonel Ahmed Bencherif and Mr Taveb Larbi, both members of the former Revolutionary Council.

The suspension of Colonel Bencherif and Mr Larbi appeared to be linked with charges arising from alleged misappropriation of Government property by the dismissed officials.

Mr Bouteflika, who will remain on the Central Committee, appeared to be a definite political move, according to observers here.

The purge was compensated by the accession to the Politburo of Mr Muhammad Abdoulhach, the Prime Minister, and Mr Muhammad Benyahia, the Foreign Minister, both previously excluded.

—Agence France-Press.



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LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall	
Tuesday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall	
Wednesday 8.15 p.m.	
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall	
Thursday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall	
Friday 8.15 p.m.	
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall	
Saturday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall Royal Festival Hall	

## QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 7.30 p.m.	
BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall	
Sunday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall	
Monday 8.15 p.m.	
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall	
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Saturday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall Queen Elizabeth Hall	

## PURCELL ROOM

Today 7.30 p.m.	
BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC Purcell Room Purcell Room Purcell Room	
Sunday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Purcell Room Purcell Room Purcell Room	
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Saturday 8.15 p.m.	
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Purcell Room Purcell Room Purcell Room	

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Covent Garden  
 Sunday, 12 July 8 p.m. with William Glock  
 Piano Quartet in E major K493  
 Piano Quartet in C major K465  
 Piano Quartet in G major K478

## The AMADEUS QUARTET

Sunday, 12 July 8 p.m. with Rainer Moog  
 String Quartet in F major K458  
 String Quartet in D major K463  
 String Quartet in G major K478

## Sunday, 26 July 8 p.m. with Rainer Moog

String Quartet in F major K458  
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## Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

### Bucket and basket mystery



Mahogany waste-paper basket: Sotheby's, £1,200

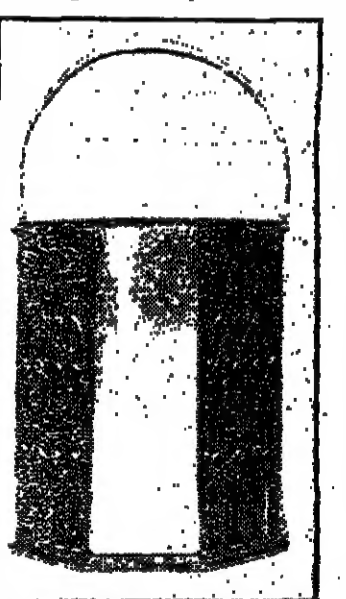
When is a waste-paper basket a waste-paper basket and when is it a plate bucket? This conundrum has been raised by Sotheby's and Christie's major summer sales of English furnishings.

Sotheby's claimed to have achieved a highest ever price for a waste-paper basket on June 19 at £1,200. It measures 11 inches across, has eight mahogany sides pierced with fretwork and a fixed loop handle. Sotheby's dated it circa 1800 and it definitely has the eighteenth-century "mahogany" look about it.

A week later, Christie's sold a mahogany plate bucket of similar date; it is octagonal, shaped but has seven sides, one being left open for the servant to get their fingers in and lift the plates from the bucket. It also has a fixed handle and measures 11½ inches across. "We got £1,700 for ours," Christie's crowed.

Plate buckets were in use in grand eighteenth-century homes to carry plates from the servant's quarters to the dining room. If octagonal, the eighth side was always missing to help the fingers; if circular there would be a slit. Now, was Sotheby's waste-paper basket a plate bucket with one later side added to convert its use?

The Victoria and Albert Museum commented that they thought — but were not certain — that waste-paper baskets came in about 1810 to 1820. "My father used an octagonal plate bucket as a waste-paper basket," Peter Thornton, director of the furniture department, volunteered. But Sotheby's are convinced that their basket started life with eight matching sides; there was no sign of later adaptation. Can anyone shine more light on this problem?



Mahogany plate bucket: Christie's, £1,700

Sotheby Parke Bernet Publications have published the catalogue of a "selection" of items from the collection of Gerald Reidinger — well, 463 of them have been selected for illustration, so heaven knows what the total count. Reidinger, who died in 1979, gave

his entire collection to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford a few years before his death, on condition that he could retain the fact that Reidinger's home burnt down six months before his death and roughly a third of the collection was lost in the blaze. The shock of this loss is believed to have killed him.

Reidinger was definitely a collector. Oriental ceramics were his special interest: Chinese, Japanese and Islamic. In the 1970s, "the age of innocence," he called it, he combed the junk shops of Great Britain acquiring extraordinary treasures for a song. He boasted never to have spent more than £50 on any single item; even in the 1970s I remember watching him bid £7 on a little Japanese figure of a squirrel.

Every wall, shelf and table of his house was lined with ceramic acquisitions. You approach his house in Sussex up an overgrown drive, two panes of glass were missing from the glazed front door and were repaired with cardboard. There were several million pounds' worth of ceramics, notably six Ming fifteenth-century dishes under the hall table — worth perhaps £20,000 a time.

A new broom has swept into the British Antique Dealers' Association. Charles Lee, 37, became its president last month. He has been in the trade since 1960, and he intends to take the attack with the auction rooms whose greed — notably the buyers' premium charge — he considers to be destabilizing the art market; on the other, he intends to charge up his own shop, protecting the public from rings, knockouts and the "spit" element. Lee is a third generation dealer and knows what he is speaking about.

His grandfather, H. M. Lee, set up shop in Kingston-on-Thames in the mid-1920s; his father, R. A. Lee, based his trade in works of art, clocks and bric-a-brac in various attractive home county locations in the post-war years. He moved into London, opening his present gallery in Bruton Place, W1, when his son Charles joined him in the mid-1960s.

The taste of both father and son ranges over a wide spectrum of works of art. They attract their clients through taste, knowledge and integrity — and tend to be in on the act of the market and unusual works of art come on the market.

It was R. A. Lee whom the British Museum deputed to go to Jersey and spend £74,000 of their money on a set of fourteenth-century enamel plaques last week.

The extraordinary impact of St Francis of Assisi, not only on the birds, but also on his contemporaries throughout Europe, is highlighted by a recent junk shop "find". The lucky purchaser who spent a few pounds on a little box in a Glasgow shop last year has found that he owns a thirteenth-century Limoges enamel casket bearing the first-known representation of Francis as a saint by a non-Italian artist or craftsman.

The casket is to be sold by Sotheby's on July 8 and is expected to reach a price in the region of £20,000.

St Francis died in 1226 and was canonised in 1228. The first Italian representation of the saint in his own lifetime, a fresco which decorates the chapel of Sacro Speco at Subiaco.

To qualify as a saint requires the performance of miracles. One of those recognized as a sign of St Francis's sanctity was the spontaneous appearance of the stigmata — the nail wounds in Jesus's hands — in the hands of the saint. The sign of sanctity was not officially recognized until 1237, although

a group of central Italian panel paintings, the earliest of which dates from 1228, the year of his canonisation, show him with these signs.

The little reliquary casket, shaped like a house and decorated with enamel of angels and saints, dates from around 1250, and shows St Francis with the stigmata. His name had clearly spread in Limoges in northern Europe, far from his native haunts. The casket had been lost sight of since its exhibition in London in 1932.

The latest group of collectors to form themselves into a society are the buttonhook addicts; buttonhooks were a daily necessity for rich and poor alike from the sixteenth to the early twentieth century. The Buttonhook Society has as its objective to research the history and origins of buttonhooks and to "provide a forum for collectors' views". Their first exhibition and meeting was held at the City Museum, Northampton, last week. Secretary Paul Moorehead, Cherrybank, 43 Loose Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME15 7DA.



Engraved Trefid spoon and fork, London, 1689

The collector of silver spoons can be thankful that so many of the specialist spoonmakers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were crooked in their business. They cheated, of course, on the standard of silver used and were regularly disciplined by the Court of the London Goldsmiths' Company covering the years 1500 to 1697 form the basis of a revealing new study, *London Silver Spoonmakers* by Timothy Kent, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Using a Sherlock Holmes approach, he manages to identify the marks of 50 different spoonmakers all predating the registers of marks held at Goldsmiths' Hall.

The discipline of the Goldsmiths could be draconian: in November 1596 "Barnaby Turville (who was in the forenoon convicted to ward for the true and deceptful work, as in makynge of spoons some xii dwt worse, and now for his further punishment dyd all the tyme of the regeage of these ordynances syt in the nether end of the hall in the stocks in the syght of the whole assembly) And beeing called up to Mr Wardens and standynge on the end of the gallery he did confesse his Wyckedd Doynge."

Kent's new booklet, published by the Silver Society, is being distributed by the silver dealer H. B. Rogers, 101, Duke Street, London W1. Price £4.50 including postage.

## A Land of Long Ago

Time Was, by W. Graham Robertson (Quartet, £4.50)

Given the golden opportunity to call back yesterday's bid time return, a tempting time to choose is the decades around the turn of the nineteenth into the twentieth century. Old men tell us that "we can never imagine the *douceur de la vie* of the years' leading up to the world earthquake of 1914. This book of reminiscences is the next best thing to a time machine to transport us back to the days when giants walked the land.

Graham Robertson at the time was a promising young painter, stage designer, and dilettante star-struck by the famous twice in his life he became famous himself. He is the aesthetic young subject of one of Sargent's best paintings, which hangs in the Tate. And he writes the extravagantly successful children's book *Pinkie and the Fairies*. But his chief talent was for knowing and loving his great, and beautiful, and famous contemporaries. They came to life again in his affectionate and charming memoirs. He knew everybody who was anybody on the stage, and in the artistic, literary, and social little worlds of High Victorian and Edwardian London.

Ellen Terry, Sarah Bernhardt, and Nellie Farren confide in him. As a professional he was a success. He was a Whistler, a Burne-Jones, and Rossetti at work. Oscar Wilde gets him to wear a green carnation to the first night of *Lady Windermere's Fan* in order to vex the public. Henry James visits his garden in Surrey, and gropes interminably for the motif to describe the view, before coming up with: "My dear boy, now...er...how...er how awfully jolly!"

## Best is yet to be

Ageing for Beginners, by Mary Stott (Blackwell, £2.25 paperback; Library Edition £7.95)

This is the first in a new series of books designed to "reclaim" such experiences as sexual activity, the use of the toilet, and aging from the specialist and return them to the everyday world. The series editor of *Understanding Everyday Experience* is Laurie Taylor, a sociologist who knows his way about the real world better than most, and his aim is to soothe our fears by translating "problems" into "difficulties of living". What sounds like a barrier-breaking book represents a bracing self-help philosophy which may make some mental health professionals nervous about their job tenure, but can only be of benefit to the rest of us.

## Gothic and everyday

Angela Carter: *Heroes and Villains: The Bloody Chamber* (Penguin, £1.95 each) *The Magic Toyshop* (Virago, £2.50)

Angela Carter's imaginary worlds are so original, so bizarre and so full of talent that they have the quality of a clarity in which all is not just possible but wholly credible. It is as well that they do, for the reader is constantly invited to take seriously princes with pelted lions, the chanciness of unlikely catastrophes. *Heroes and Villains* is set in the aftermath of some world disaster which has divided the survivors into small settlements, ruled over by dark suited Professors, guarded by Soldiers, run by Workers. They have the quality of a society: the Barbarians, feckless marauders who plunder with a lazy sense of desperation, and the Other People, physical freaks, too dreadful to

## Calvinist nightmare

The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner, by James Hogg, Edited with an Introduction by John Carey (Oxford, £1.95)

Early in 1832 Carlyle went to a Fraser's dinner and Hogg was there, "a little red-skinned, a little wild, a little of the common air of an Ettrick Shepherd...clear little beads of blue or grey eyes that sparkle, if not with thought yet with animation...the mingled character of zany and rascal...Carlyle enjoyed cutting people down a bit below their level...Hogg was something of a zany, but he did write the *Confessions*, which, with all its faults, remains a marvellous book to have written.

The late nineteenth century Saintsbury and Andrew Lang particularly thought it so good that there had to be doubt whether the Shepherd, all by himself, could have risen so high. Lockhart or Wilson, the detestable senior writers on *Blackwood's* must have picked the *hayside* out of this Scottish primitive's prose.

Mrs Garden, Hogg's daughter, said they were wrong and showed, in the *Athenaeum* (November 1895) that she had her father's MS still, unmarked and uncorrected by anyone. By



Le Jeune Paysan, Mai-Juin 1889, from Van Gogh by Frank Elgar (Eyre Methuen, £3.95)

Whistler, who found it difficult to see his own paintings other than as his own, pronounced Graham Robertson's portrait of Madame Sarah pretty. He advises Henry Irving, dines en famille with William Morris, designs costumes for Mrs Patrick Campbell and puts her right about playing Lady Macbeth.

His golden world came abruptly to an end in 1914; the golden age and later left the stage; and Graham Robertson as Peter Pan was left to grow old and stout with his beloved Bob Tail Sheep Dogs in a new age to which he did not belong and

which he did not understand. In 1931 he was persuaded to publish his memoirs, to wonder, as he puts it with characteristic sentimentality, down the Lanes of Yesterday into the Land of Long Ago. They are instinct with period charm, gentle humour, and old-fashioned love of his acquaintances. It was Jamie Hamilton's first book, fifty years ago; and it has many of the qualities of style and high-class reminiscence that the house of Hamish Hamilton has become famous for.

Philip Howard

The author of *Ageing for Beginners* is Mary Stott, whose cool, sane writing in *The Guardian* must have made her an obvious candidate for the job. Now in her seventies, Miss Stott begins by pointing out that although the young assume that being old is hell, the old themselves rarely share this view. She claims that for the young only fear old age, but actually dislike the old for being old, and she speculates that such gerontophobia may be an unconscious attempt to get revenge on those who remain in childhood. The media are sternly chastised for promoting the image of the old as useless and pathetic, though Miss Stott acknowledges that pity can be a useful emotion to exploit when it comes to raising funds for organisations like Help the Aged.

John Nicholson

She however will have none of it. Her models of old age are such sprightly veterans as Barbara Wootton and Maudie Shinnell. Like them she is not prepared to take age lying down, and she is at great pains to emphasize the advantages of being old. The drawbacks aren't denied, but she sees them as problems to be solved, and very ingenious she is in her solution. She weaves her way through a minefield of practical conundrums which have had the experts squabbling for years — how to cope with retirement and bereavement, where to live, how to handle children-in-law who make your flesh creep, what to do about a diminishing circle of friends, how to avoid becoming a bore, what pleasures last best, whether to stay in the house or to opt out — and scarcely ever puts a foot wrong.

The general reader may not share Mary Stott's interest in how the institutions of state have revised their thinking in old age, or in the historical development of the various organizations devoted to the care of the elderly. But everyone should read this sensible and reassuring book, which inspires no false hopes and will remove much unnecessary anxiety.

Caroline Moorehead

Most even of the three books *The Magic Toyshop*, written first, in 1967, through here to Angela Carter weaves fantasy and menace with total originality. Melanie, a 15-year-old girl, recently orphaned, comes with her young brother and sister to live with her toy-maker uncle, a fleshing puppeteer who tyrannizes a dumb wife and has two loving red-haired brothers. The toy shop and its workrooms provide a perfect setting for the richness of Angela Carter's imagery.

In her work, certain images occur. Often they are those of half-ruined mansions, eaten by ivy, sprawling trees, or immense castles, connected to the mainland only by a causeway that floods at high tide. Angela Carter is a Gothic writer of allegory and metaphor myth and symbolism, that stops, nearly always, precipitately at the point of grotesqueness, even when her words spill over each other to form vast pinnacled creations of descriptive prose.

She is always bold. Yet there is, in her writing, a reassuring sense of purpose, a sure-footedness, as if it were not at all hard — as it unquestionably is — to juxtapose make-believe with the colloquial, macabre with the commonplace.

David Williams

## Hibernian spasms

Selected Stories, by Mary Lavin (Penguin, £2.75) *The Penguin Book of Irish Short Stories*, edited by Benedict Kiely (Penguin, £1.95) *Some Irish Loving — A Selection by Edna O'Brien* (Penguin, £1.50)

Surely some academic (from Foughkeeps or Great Falls, where we say?) in search of a super-doctorate must soon develop the Geographical-Literary Thesis. Novels of American, Russian, or Chinese origin should be vast and sweeping; English and French writers dwell more slimly on town and country — acreage, orders, theme and scope. Therefore include, inevitably, the Irish Short Story. And it is here that the notion loses some of its fancy. The great Irish writers have always drawn from the land, rather than from the lake, inner, not outer, space fascinates.

Mary Lavin's characters, so unforgivably unknown in this country, inhabit small places. But their Ireland is made universal: the village does not require mapping, here are citizens of any environment. In this collection of stories the author has promoted one from each of the 11 volumes she has published since *Tales from Bective Bridge* appeared in 1942.

These are stories of men and women — mostly women, in her words, "who live small lives, miniatures, pieces of lace." The themes are love and death and the qualms of both, everybody travels the old Irish road between desire and guilt, between wantonness and duty and passion is a cross to be borne or escaped.

One of Mary Lavin's principal gifts is making murmurings into words. Her stories are in every muscle. There! There was a point at which she could have made a stand. To think that she had said nothing when the wicker chairs were taken down from the bedroom and brought into the kitchen to be warped

Home before Night, by Hugh Leonard (Penguin, £1.25); *Wheels within Wheels*, by Dervla Murphy (Penguin, £1.50) *Born Byrnes* (Virago, £1.95) *Some Irish Loving* by Hugh Leonard from a character in a radio play, he is best known for his Tony Award winning play *Da*. He has the simplicity and genius of Dylan Thomas and Brendan Behan.

This book is dangerous to read in public. It is always good, and often magic, and can easily turn you into a giggling wreck. The recollections of his childhood, as the adopted child of a soft Da and a wailing mother are described in the blurb as an Irish *Cider with Rosie* and for once they have been understood. It is a gap-toothed uncle's confrontation with his Aunt Chris's intended, a baldy-headed civil servant. — "That's a fine head of skin you have there!" to which he replied apologetically "Baldness doesn't run in our family you know — my hair simply fell out." He sighed and then added just as amiably "Like your teeth."

His mother loved him dearly, and on winning, very unusually, a scholarship to secondary school at Presentation College, when he languished in four years for three years, his mother would proclaim to the street at large "I'm the great. Sure, weren't all the others shifted." If you want to look at the South Dublin working class in the Thirties and Forties, here it is — a childhood that anyone would envy.

Dervla Murphy is a well-known travel writer, brought up

and put out of shape by the heat and the damp." Benedict Kiely's introduction to another new Penguin collection labels Mary Lavin as one of the four cornerstones of the Irish Short Story. The other three are Sean O'Faolain, Frank O'Connor and Liam O'Flaherty. All are sophisticated incarnations of the hereditary oral art; all are obelisks in a landscape cultivated elsewhere in the early nineteenth century by Poe, then Maupassant and Chekhov.

The real pleasure of this anthology is the number and quality of their fellow-travellers who almost deserve peerage. Patrick Boyle's *Meles Vulgaris* weds a badger hunt to a facing-down of unacceptable carnality: "Her hand burrowed into the jacket of his pyjamas. 'Wouldn't we all act the same way with our back to the wall? Courage and ferocity!' she sniffed." In Daly's beginning is clenching: "Although it all happened over two years ago I still cannot think about it without pain." Neil Jordan's adolescent Faust does a deal with a naked tinker youth: "I'll give you half an hour with the donkey for half an hour with your sister." There are thirty-eight stories in Benedict Kiely's consideration and despite the insensibility of the publisher's blurb — the word "blatancy" is an inappropriate phrase here as the word "lyric" is — there is deep satisfaction.

The third anthology in Penguin's Hibernian spasm is the least fortunate. Edna O'Brien has written at least two memorable novels and several short stories of formidable quality. *Some Irish Loving* contains too little of her — and too little of everybody whom she includes. The object of the exercise was to bottle some of the vapours released by Irish men and women invaded, visited even, by Love. This is a time spent too short in the company of beauty. A pity. — and anyway Edna O'Brien writes too lamely to permit herself to and us — to be distracted by such unsatisfying randomness.

Frank Delaney

In Lismore in Waterford where her intellectual father, a failed Joyce, was the County Dervla Murphy (Penguin, £1.50) *Born Byrnes* (Virago, £1.95) *Some Irish Loving* by Hugh Leonard from a character in a radio play, he is best known for his Tony Award winning play *Da*. He has the simplicity and genius of Dylan Thomas and Brendan Behan.

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Dervla Murphy is a well-known travel writer, brought up

Peter Langan

## Radio/David Wade

### Whitehall: anything but a farce

Years ago, when I was affecting to be a personnel officer in industry, I published the "scientific selection". I remember the contempt with which we used to refer to the members of the old and unregenerate school of personnel selection who, "could tell a good man as he came through the door."

I was reminded of this opposition when listening to part three of that informative and entertaining series, *No Minister* (Radio 4, Sundays), in which various very senior civil servants were persuaded to explain to Hugo Young the criteria by which people are chosen to join, and rise in, their departments. The image of "the good Whitehall man" seemed to hover over such proceedings and when analyzed in the course of the programme this paragon was stated to need such qualities as discretion, good judgment, etc. — such abstractions were likewise the preferred characteristics of "good industrial man" which the old school could detect in him coming through the door. It was also exactly the qualities my colleagues and I sought scientifically with batteries of tests and cool depth interviews before making our splendidly rational recommendations.

What we never allowed was that no amount of testing and impertinent interrogation could rule out the subtle bias which led, just like the "Coming-through-the-door" school, to select people predominantly in our own images; nor that the long-drawn-out methods we employed were actually not significantly whether a man would achieve the expected results than the judgments of those whom we despised.

No. Minister part 3 set out in fact to examine the accusation that "civil servants are incom-

petent", but left no doubt that, at senior levels anyway, they are too competent for the level of work and the opportunities available. It seems they tend to be selected — by methods which are highly subjective — on the basis of scientific and probing than the ones I used to operate — somewhat in their superiors' images.

Furthermore, in the words of Sir Derek Rayner, they have some way to go in recognizing "that the route to the top is to actually run something rather than think about something".

The first two parts of *No Minister* dealt with other common accusations: the Civil Service is too powerful; the Civil Service is too big. Both have produced some fascinating insights into the workings of that vast institution and its relationship with party government. Both have led irresistibly to the conclusion that depends on where you stand: to many civil servants the criterion is: "Have we done it right?" to outsiders it tends to be: "Was it necessary to do it at all?"

In the political arena and if your name is Benn, you are inclined to see the service as a conspiratorial machine to frustrate your schemes and to be vaguely disparaging of those who see it otherwise; if your name is Healey, you incline to regard it as a barrier to the needs and wishes of the country which cannot make it do so (no names, no packdrill) as weak or incompetent. — Two plays have made it an above average week for drama: Patrick Galvin's *The Class of 39* (Radio 4, June 30) was set in an Irish boys' reformatory into the Christian Brothers. Into this comes a Franklyn, the school's former lay teacher and, unknown to his colleagues, fresh from

the Republican side of the Spanish Civil War. He endeavours to build up a relationship with the boys, and all with the brightest of them, Mercer, designed to improve their chances of forming the nucleus of the Brotherhood over the years have created an equal and opposite reaction too powerful (too rewarding even) to be neutralized by one man. How well Mr Galvin conveyed the atmosphere of the school, its staff so fundamentally at odds that the relative goodwill of some could do little to counterbalance the vindictiveness and psychopathology of the others.

He was equally successful with the boys, depicting them as united only in their hatred for the school, but unable to give it expression other than by savagely one of their number — a poor feeble wretch thought to be the most vulnerable.

The formidable Mercer (Elizabeth Lindsay, excellent) funds more to satisfy him, even at the cost of his own destruction, than his own desire to play the part of the revolutionary John Maclean. The last years of his life come up before him as he wrestles to reconcile a Jewish family with past and present Gentile mistresses and when it all gets too much, up comes the school to sing. Peter Kelly as the school's headmaster, Mr. Maclean, used to sing. Peter Kelly as the school's headmaster, Mr. Maclean, used to sing. Peter Kelly as the school's headmaster, Mr. Maclean, used to sing.

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Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## Policy perils for the touring driver

If you are taking your own car to Europe, hiring a car on holiday or booking a flydrive package, check closely at your insurance cover. You could be dangerously unprotected if you cause more than the simplest of accidents.

It is bad enough that each country should have different levels of obligatory cover for third-party risk: the amount you must be insured for in the event of being sued for the death or injury of other people, or causing damage to their property. Yet no fewer than nine countries on the Continent actually have laws which exclude members of the family from the scope of this basic compulsory insurance cover. If you cause a crash which injures your wife, children, or other immediate relatives in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Austria and Luxembourg, and you are insured only to the minimum required, they would hardly be likely to sue for compensation because you would not be indemnified against their claim. You would be left to foot the bill personally for whatever sum might be awarded against you, whereas in Britain your insurance company would meet any such claim.

The danger could come principally when dealing with local car hire firms in situ: perhaps a sudden decision on the part of the family to rent a car at their resort for a day or so during their holiday. Equally risky is unquestioned trust in the flydrive tour operator's ability to negotiate better-than-minimum cover with the hire firm which he has sub-contracted.

However, anyone imprudent enough to take the family car to Europe without the benefit of an insurance Green Card, which strengthens one's rights abroad to the level of cover at home, is also liable to fall into the same trap.

These days, you can tour the EEC countries plus Finland, Norway, Sweden, Austria and parts of Eastern Europe on nothing more than a GB plate and your basic British insurance policy. But you are insured only to the statutory minimum decreed by the various states in respect of bodily injury, material damage, and sometimes for a limit set per accident.

It is some of these set limits which are causing concern in insurance circles as well as the exclusion of families from third-party rights, apparently for fear of collusion in any claim. Nor is it any comfort to be told by a hire company's reservations clerk that you can be "fully covered" on payment of further premiums for personal accident, insurance or collision damage. If the rental firm offers the basic level of cover required by the laws of that country, and no more, you are most certainly not fully covered in the sense assumed by most British motorists.

The major international car hire companies do, in fact, have global insurance provisions that override any local rules and limitations. Yet none of the literature from Hertz, Avis or Europcar that I have studied goes beyond stating that insurance is provided "in accordance with the laws of the country of rental", and I have found a curious reluctance on their part to discuss the subject in any detail.

Furthermore, these laws vary enormously between countries. For instance, they could mean the difference between £5m and £14.5m in respect of property damage cover (Sweden v Turkey). Turkey excludes "family members living in the same house as the insured". In Portugal, all passengers are excluded; in Greece, you would be indemnified only if a passenger had paid for the ride; and in Switzerland, you would be covered if the family sued you for personal injury but not

for damage to their belongings. Whereas in Britain, third-party insurance covers you for any number of claims for an unlimited amount, in Italy there is a limit that the insurance companies need pay of £5m per accident; about £21,250. The limit for each injured person need be no more than £2m (say £8,500), or £m (£2.125) for property damage. Even without the worry of your family being excluded from your policy, were you so unfortunate to cause an accident involving several fatalities, it is anyone's guess where it could end.

In Greece, where British visitors now outnumber all other tourists, there is no limit set per accident but a car driver need only be insured for third-party public liability purposes to £3,000 for bodily injury and £1,000 for property damage.

Turkey is another area with what an underwriter calls "diabolical" limits: an amazing £360 basic, per accident; £120 per person for bodily injury; and that ridiculous £4.50 for property damage. No need for the intriguing possibilities raised by the convoluted family exclusions already mentioned.

Uniquely, too, as far as Europe is concerned, anyone, not need you be covered in respect of uninsured or hit-and-run vehicles.

Closer to home, things are not much safer. Go touring in Ireland, for instance, and the minimum cover required by law when it comes to property damage is a paltry £1,000 (about £800). If you take your own car to Spain you must have a Green

Card, but if you decide to rent a hire car, the minimum cover a hire company need provide would be about £4,000 for the death of a third party or £3,250 for bodily injury, according to degree of disability.

Indeed a grisly scale of the price of human suffering emerges if you examine the minima set for bodily injury cover elsewhere: Denmark £714,250; France £182,000; Germany £108,500 (£163,000 if several injured); Iceland £125m; The Netherlands £192,300; Sweden £5m. (All conversions approximate).

The EEC is trying to straighten out some of the "kinks" within the community. Its second directive on motor insurance, subject of a House of Lords report last month, aims to abolish the "family" exclusion, for instance.

Neither do insurance experts I have spoken to believe that the majority of limits of liability need re-examining. "They are quite reasonable in the main and it is to be very exceptional case which imposes on the user of a vehicle a liability beyond these kind of figures," an official of the Motor Insurers' Bureau, which acts as secretariat to the body controlling the Green Card system, said.

But the tangled web of law and limitation is posing headaches elsewhere. An RAC spokesman responsible for insurance advice to members told me: "I have even had telephone calls from Strasbourg, where EEC officials have asked me the same questions over and over now. It is clear they are uncertain about the situation, and I think that is rather alarming."

An underwriter with the Guardian Royal Exchange group explained why anyone seeking a continental holiday to top-up the cover offered to him when hiring a car abroad would fail. "What we would want is some certainty that the underlying cover would operate," he said. "We would want to know that the cover was not being provided by the basic cover, and if it were sound. Furthermore, if we wrote this contingency policy it might negate any local guarantee funds which could be used to settle the claim. The company would put any inquirer in touch with its local

agent in the country in question, however.

So it all comes back to the major car hire firms. The general lack of knowledge at official level ensures ill for the driver who is starting his business trip or holiday at the car rental desk at home or abroad. Unless you are forewarned to be inquisitive, is it likely that the clerk will inform you about the deficiencies of cover? Or even know about them?

A Hertz executive told me: "It is a difficult area and it is hard to communicate the problem to our customers. On the one hand we don't want to frighten them off, because too much can be made of it. On the other, there has to be a certain responsibility to make people aware if there is a substantial difference." Shortly afterwards another Hertz official phoned to say: "We have worldwide umbrella insurances and whatever the limitations might be in the country concerned, Hertz will meet any claim." Both Avis and Europcar also said they offer "far more than the minimum legal requirements."

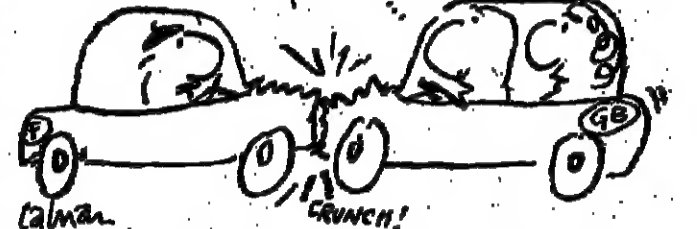
In Avis's case, however, the figure is about £50,000 per person and £150,000 per accident with provision for £12,500 property damage. "No one will guarantee unlimited cover," a spokesman said.

The only safe conclusion to be drawn, therefore, is that one should rent with the major operators of the business wherever possible, even if it means ignoring cheaper deals available locally.

I just find it curious that, as they seldom seem to miss a trick in any other respect, these car companies have not capitalized on this advantage in their fight against the street-corner Dave before now. Could it be that they are shy about revealing the nature of their private arrangements, which after all exist for the peace of mind of their customers, for fear of attracting punitive lawsuits — especially in America? Involving costly litigation would probably result in their having to pay higher insurance premiums for this super-cover and, inevitably, our having to pay more for the pleasure of renting their cars in the first place.

Tony Rocca

What's the FRENCH for "I'm only insured for the statutory minimum. But please accept a photo of The Royal Couple as part compensation...?"



Dan van der Vat

## In the wake of Odysseus

As one of the world's less active holidaymakers who has never hitherto gone beyond leisurely contemplation of the sea, the scenery, or the people and cultural treasures, I approached my first taste of an "activity" holiday on a small boat in Greek waters with more than a little scepticism in my baggage.

I also took an illustrated copy of Homer's *Odyssey* as an aide-memoire of a mostly forgotten classical education, for we were to sail among the Ionian Islands including Ithaca, of which Odysseus was king, and which it took him nine years to find again after the Trojan War. Having reached Gatwick in time to catch the distressingly early charter flight to Corfu (the reward was the finest hot British breakfast I have had in the air, supplied by Air Europe), we reached that northernmost island of the Ionian chain off the north-west coast of Greece in time for an alfresco lunch for which the menu invited us to "rise with meat".

From there we went on by ferry and coach to Nidri on the east coast of the island of Lefkada, where we spent our last night ashore in a clean and simple room in a villa after nearly 12 hours en route and an encouragingly cheap but lavish meal.

The next day we took to the boat, a 28-foot Cobra sailing cruiser with four berths, two sails and a diesel engine, a solid, modern British craft built with safety in mind and capable of being handled by one person who knows boats if, as with us, the other three are tyros. We soon began to learn the canny art of activity holiday, the activity is the holiday in the same way as the medium is the message. There was always something to be done.

We were to sleep on the Zephyros, as she was named. Living in a caravan is good training for this except that you cannot leave the boat for a walk before bed, and caravans do not usually rock you to sleep. The complicated but clean lavatory is seldom occupied for long because the fiendish designer ensured that most of the crew stand up in it at full height or turn round in it without opening the door. Shaving



Tied up for the night in Cephalonia.

under way induced curvature of the spine, bruised elbows and bumps on the skull: a self-powered shaver would have been useful to bring.

After some splendid swimming off a blazing hot mainland beach (it was only the end of May and in the 80s Fahrenheit), where we met a flotilla of dinghies crewed by enthusiastic learners, we made for our anchorage off the small island of Meganisi. Here a cultural experience unlike any other in decades of travel lay in store.

We went ashore to join some 30 other dinghy or cruiser holidaymakers for supper at what must be one of the world's most eccentric restaurants. It is run by a man who introduces himself as "Bill the Greek", a former seaman with a magnificent *idiot fixe*: that all tourists, especially the British, like one food.

A notice of singular accuracy proclaims in English: "Live music and dead chickens (obviously)." The choice is between a whole chicken, half a chicken, a quarter-chicken or eggs. If

these run out you may get Spam. But there are the usual delicious side dishes the Greeks produce to accompany any meal, and reserves of wine can always be fetched from the neighbouring "Bill's the Chicken Licker Store" (sic). It turned into an inexpensive, gentle riot around an endless trestle table laid out along the village street of Spartochori, on top of a hill. The liquor and the finger-lickin' chicken were rather good.

The next day we sailed on, to Sivota at the southern extremity of Lefkada, with a close look at the Onassis private island of Skorpios on the way, complete with its fake beach of imported sand. I shall remember Sivota for its donkeys, which brayed in agony or ecstasy across an echoing bay all night. As usual, there were no mooring problems or fees, and as usual someone fell in when making the tricky transition from rubber dinghy to yacht on the way back from a waterside taverna.

The following day took us to Ithaca in a stiff afternoon breeze when the sturdy Zephyros proved she could sail. We went ashore at Port Vathi to face up to the great decision of the day: whether to honour the Odysseus drive through as far as possible on the way somewhere else. The docks are all most of us know of the place except the route out of town. It does have other attractions, of course, as those who have stopped to shop or eat have discovered for themselves.

It also has a little known seasonal attraction, the annual *fête du poisson*. Being a fishing port, Boulogne makes quite a thing of its fish festival at which up to 500 people sit down to a fish dinner in the Casino. It is a novel spectacle which occurs night after night for two weeks and anyone can join in.

Boulogne's casino is not one of those old-fashioned gilt and red plush places. It is postwar modern, bleak and cavernous. For the fish festival the main salon is packed with trestle tables and forms reminiscent of school. It is an unlikely setting for the raucously noisy proceedings which follow.

Just imagine the clatter of those hundreds of diners drowned by an amplified cabaret of singers, incomprehensibly fast comedians, and audience participation acts of the mildly suggestive kind that parents think they may be going to be worried by any minute. It is a very French and local occasion.

The meal is very fishy of course — *soupe de poisson*, followed by *entrée de poisson*, and then *plat principal de poisson* garni. After that there is coffee and pudding. An appetizer and half a bottle of wine complete the menu served promptly as the tables fill up.

This year the fish festival begins next Saturday and runs until the 26th, ending on Monday, the 20th when the Casino will be shut. Dinner is served from 7 pm nightly. Tickets cost 50 francs (about £4.50), 30 francs for children under 12. They can be bought at the door or booked in advance and picked up at the door of the Casino on the Boulevard Ste. Beuve, near the beach. To reserve tickets write to: Monsieur Jean Caron, Hotel de Ville, 62321 Boulogne sur mer, S.C.P.

## A good catch at Boulogne

Boulogne, the first breath of French air for many British holidaymakers, is a place most tourists drive through as far as possible on the way somewhere else. The docks are all most of us know of the place except the route out of town. It does have other attractions, of course, as those who have stopped to shop or eat have discovered for themselves.

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London Fire Brigade's headquarters in Southwark Bridge Road, March 1909.

Exhibition/Ben Weinreb

## Homes of the old brigade

The history of the handsome and impressive fire stations erected throughout London in Victorian times is vividly told in contemporary photographs and drawings in an exhibition which opened this week at The Heinz Gallery of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It has been assembled by Andrew Saint, one of the editors of the great *Fire Survey of London*.

The story begins in 1833 when the insurance company brigades and the "parish" engines were merged into the London Fire Engine Establishment. The need for rationalization was reinforced the following year when the Houses of Parliament were burnt down.

Curry saw the fire and wrote in a letter: "The crowd was rather pleased than otherwise when the breeze came as if to encourage it. There goes their hats (acts)!" They called, "a man sorry I did not see anyone else!" and he concluded: "It may produce consequences not generally foreseen."

But growth was slow until the disastrous Tooley Street fire of 1861 joined the insurance companies, the Government and the Metropolitan Board of Works into action. The Government report of 1866 resulted in the establishment of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The first commander was a Captain Shaw.

"An Irish protestant army officer of aristocratic background, Shaw raised the prestige of the Brigade to great heights. Forceful, independent, direct, loyal to his men yet at ease in society, irrepressibly frank and a formidable disciplinarian," says the highly informative guide to the exhibition.

He also caught the romantic imagination of the public. "O Captain Shaw! Could thy Brigade with cold cascade Quench my great love I wonder," sang the Queen of the Fairies in *Iolanthe*. To ensure physical strength, endurance and a head for heights Shaw insisted that all new firemen should be ex-amen. They had to live at the fire station under almost fo'c'sle conditions — a common dormitory, a mess room and meagre washing facilities, with a flat roof for drying clothes. Married quarters consisted of two rooms. There was also a watch room and stabling for the horses.

Twenty-six new stations were built between 1867 and 1871. They were designed by Edward Grey, who called himself "Architect to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade". His buildings were in a "solid, sober and functional style, with facings of main bricks relieved with red bands, Minion tiles and Portland dressings". He was followed in 1870 by Alfred Mott who changed to "secular gothic". His buildings vied with those of the London School Board, raising their imposing roofs like mini castles above the flat acres of two-storey back-to-back workmen's housing.

Equipment and conditions improved over the years: hand pumps were replaced by steam and in 1889 the London County Council took over from the Board of Works. Fabians and radicals agitated for better terms of service including pensions, compensation for death or injuries and some relaxation of Captain Shaw's rigid and autocratic control. In

1891 he had had enough and resigned.

It was not until 1922, however, that firemen ceased to live in and that a shift system became fully operative. By then horse-drawn engines had given way to motors and the other equipment kept pace with current invention. All these changes are themselves reflected in the changing shape and size of fire stations.

The exhibition also touches upon building regulations, which began with an Act for Rebuilding the City of London after the fire of 1666. "That no building or house for habitation whatsoever be hereafter erected, but with such materials as are hereinafter particularly appointed, that all the outside of buildings be henceforth made of brick or stone..." This and other acts were consolidated into one of 1774 which strove to ensure that houses were soundly constructed and property separated.

Out of it has grown the building inspectorate which advises, and controls every structure from the Nat. West Tower to a garden shed. So experienced and sensible are their regulations that fire warden how even a modest fire could have the temerity to raise its flame.

If statistics did not prove otherwise, fires might now be regarded as an endangered species and a group of serious and historically-minded preservationists bent together for their protection. Desist, the devil is not in danger and fire fighters, though their appearance belies it, are on the side of the angels.

## The Times Diary Quiz

Our regular teasers for the weekend. As usual, the questions get progressively more difficult. As before answers in Monday's Diary.



Another bottle of champagne for the reader who sends the funniest caption to this picture, which appeared in *The Times* earlier this week. Entries, on a postcard please, should be sent to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, and should arrive by first post next Thursday.

Run-up in last week's competition was Mr John Murr of Bangor in co Down (who won the week before for "Coup de Grace"). The winner was Mr David de Berker of Guildford in Surrey for: "Well, he never used to wear nail lacquer..."

1. How old was Ayatollah Beheshti?
2. Complete the series: New York, London, South Shields.
3. Famous old Nallstone, Leicestershire, were grimly linked this week: how?
4. What is usually red or black but sometimes yellow, green, purple, orange and brown?
5. Barbara Barts and Sybil Sheridan should be less familiar than most with the answer to the last question. Explain.
6. Last week was a second shorter than the one before: why?
7. Something else was 30 seconds too long, according to some people. What was it?
8. Who was the link between Whitehouse and Ware-house?
9. The Dalai Lama was in London on route for the USA. How many others before him have borne his title?
10. Who appears to be more at home at the Reform Club than at El Vino's wine bar?
11. Who is "barrister by training, an economist by profession, a mathematician by instinct and a journalist by inclination"?
12. Why was Harvest Festival in the news at this time of the year?
13. What will Lady Diana Spencer not do that both the Queen and Princess Anne did?
14. It costs each man, woman and child how much each week to support the Civil Service?
15. Who burned a groove on a grand piano with his cigarette and, when his host complained, said: "It doesn't affect the tone."

# Greece is Great in Autumn.



**ATHENS**—When the soft Autumn sunshine continues and the crowds dwindle, that's a delicious time to visit Athens, divine city of Greece. Stroll up to see the Parthenon, the most glorious symbol of civilisation, visit the museums, the Agora, the Plaka... talk to the sponge-sellers or sit in the little kiosk-cafes and savour the real Greece in its food and its people. It's all very relaxed in Athens at this time of the year.

**CRUISES**—In the Autumn it's easy to wander down to Piraeus harbour and buy a ticket for a cruise to the legendary Greek Islands. Go for a day or go for a whole week; either way it will be one of the greatest experiences of your life, whether you choose a luxury cruise ship or an island-hopping ferry. (And there's still time to book a last minute cruise).

**HOTELS**—You will want to the hospitality of Greece's hotels from the 5-star luxury of the international hotels to the quiet charm and friendliness of a taverna. And you'll discover that Greeks do everything to make sure you return. (And if you phone now, you can still book in Athens for last minute holidays).

**FLIGHTS**—You can reach Athens and the Greek Islands from most of the important cities of Europe by Olympic Airlines, the National Airlines of Greece. On a "Whispering Giant" A300 Airbus or Boeing jet, in just a few hours you'll be sitting in the Greek Autumn sunshine sipping Gouzo, and watching the world drift by.

**ACTIVITIES**—There's so much to do in Greece in Autumn... swim in the Aegean... play Golf... go sailing... eat out-of-doors... visit... pick flowers... talk to a fisherman. The Greek holiday season lasts right through the year. Book your travel agent for the Autumn details and get your minute bookings for Athens' Hotels and Clubs... then relax.

**greece**  
The 365 day Holiday



مَكْنَزَامَتُ الْأَمَلِ



# Souvenir Shoparound

## What a way to treat a boom

The three weeks before any major Royal event is the boom selling time for souvenirs. So what did the Potteries do last week? They shut down for their annual holiday, leaving orders outstanding and retailers making forays to Stoke to pick up armfuls of whatever they could find marked CD — even if it stood for Christian Dior.

When one suggests mildly that perhaps an industry which was almost on its last legs before the wedding boom might have considered putting off the holiday, the answer is that the workers had arranged their holidays long before the engagement was announced. Yet the total value of the bonanza is estimated at around £400m. Wouldn't a little compensation for those willing to re-arrange plans have been in order?

John Chown, managing director of Caverswall China, one of the few companies with 50 per cent of its workers still producing during this fortnight, is forthright in expressing his disappointment at the entrenched attitude of the "big boys".

"We all started designing for the wedding a couple of years ago, yet it seems we were the only company to have taken designs to the proofing stage so that we could go to the retailers with illustrated brochures as soon as the announcement was made, and we had actual wares in the shops one week after the announcement. The longer goods are in the shops, the longer there is to sell and the more likelihood of re-orders."

"The whole industry was just about getting into gear when it had to shut down, which means two or three days run down to the holiday and the same afterwards. It is throwing many men hours of work away, which gives the workers a raw deal."

So when the shops eventually get the goods they sell them all, or will you find them languishing in the January sales? What price a wedding leftover? Indeed, when so many millions of souvenirs are made, is there any value to them at all?

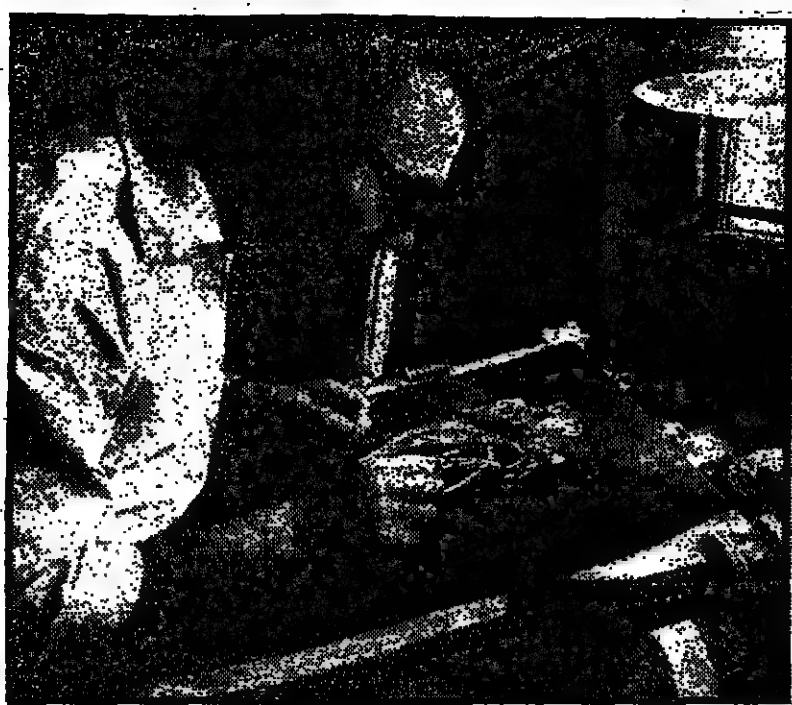
"Probably not," says David Battie, director of Sotheby's, Belgrave. "Commemoratives are not any different from any other work of art. If you produce a lot of anything the chances of it becoming valuable are immediately reduced."

"In 1897 the country went mad over the diamond jubilee and almost as many commemoratives were produced for that as for this year's wedding. The result is that you can pick a diamond jubilee piece today for as little as £5."

"If you are thinking of buying a modern commemorative as an investment you are talking about 150 to 200 years before you see the return on your money. That applies even to limited editions, because if you put together 500 different editions, each of 1,000, that's the same as producing an edition of 50,000 — you are swamping the market."

"If you are looking for a modern piece you hope will eventually have value you must look for quality, for something that fits into a collecting category (not a freaky object like a wooden fountain), something decorative (and nowadays of small size because people have less space), and something unusual rather than mass produced. Even so you are buying for your children if not your grandchildren."

Stephen Jackson, secretary of the Commemorative Collectors' Society, is slightly more optimistic. His estimate of some sort of return on your money is more generous — 10 years on average — but he, too, is sceptical about the investment angle. "People should



Anthony Moore at work on his unique royal souvenir. Photograph by Barbara Fox.

not be misled into thinking that within six months or a year they are going to see a fat return on their money. You just can't tell what future generations of collectors will want to buy."

Unlike many collectors, he does not stop at ceramics, but looks for all sorts of items that will give a complete picture of the occasion — tin, textiles, special newspaper editions, label badges. "I do have a bit of difficulty with the lollipops — I have to preserve them in acrylic — but they are just as much part of social history as the rest."

On the other hand, John May, antique commemorative specialist and author of *Commemorative China* (Heinemann £12.50) concentrates on rare and valuable museum pieces in his shop at 40 Kensington Church Street, London W8. But his view of commemoratives as investments is unequivocal.

"A lot of rubbish has been talked about commemoratives — they have suddenly become respectable, but in fact they have always been a part of commerce. They were made cheaply for ordinary people to buy as souvenirs, gentlemen didn't buy them. The idea that you were making an investment was never considered."

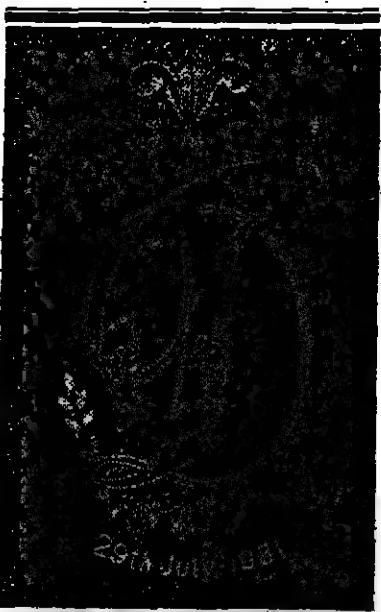
"The so-called limited edition I am quite sure is a very bad gamble indeed. There are one or two which are good, but many more which represent money thrown down the drain. Most early commemoratives have more than kept pace with inflation, but your modern asset has to increase very steadily to be worth while and you have to be able to sell it readily when you want to realize on it."

"The commemorative collectors' market is limited and you may have to wait many months before your item can be put up at a major auction. Even then you will have no guarantee that you will get the price you want."

"In the past eight years since Princess Anne's marriage a collector of royal commemoratives, which are the most popular, might have bought, say, 12 mugs. One each for her wedding, the occasion she was supposed to have been 'saved from assassination' by the Queen's silver wedding, the bicentennial visit to America, the jubilee, the Queen Mother's birthday, Princess Margaret's divorce, the deaths of Princess Alice and Lord Mountbatten and the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana."

"They might have spent, say, £50. They won't now have £50 of mugs, but they will have £50 worth of fun. They are jolly and delightful things and, like any collection, when you put them all together they look good. From the jubilee of Queen Victoria, anyone can build up a decorative and intelligently composed collection. It's amazing how quickly you can get history on your kitchen dresser."

## with Beryl Downing



This is the tale of the souvenir that never was — the memento of the royal wedding that everyone wanted and no-one can have — simply because its creator tried to hide by the Lord Chamberlain's rules.

Anthony Moore is an illustrator, fashion designer and lecturer in dressmaking at Marlborough school adult education institute, London SW3.

His early training as a theatrical costumier brought him plenty of experience of what he calls the "world of satin and sequins", but until he took a course in embroidery recently he knew nothing about handling gold thread.

From his very first sampler it was clear that he had found the perfect expression for an unusual talent. He studied the techniques used on church embroideries in the V & A and began to develop his own interpretations, designing a complete alphabet in embroidery — each letter a picture in itself.

It was then a friend suggested a royal cipher for the wedding.

Once the idea was born he worked at it day and night for two weeks. He swirled and couched the gold thread on crimson silk and interspersed it with clusters of beads and leaves of gold kid to add light-catching texture. It was going to be the blue print for a gift card fit for a king.

But no. The Lord Chamberlain's rules said the Prince of Wales' feathers could only be used on textiles or ceramics, not on paper. Someone suggested place mats — the design would be magnificent as a table setting — but that counts as paper, too. While other cowboys defied the regulations and got busy milking the occasion for whatever they could make, Anthony played by the rules — and lost time.

Eventually, it was decided to show the powers-that-be just what the public was missing. The embroidery was taken to St James' Palace and so impressed the Lord Chamberlain that he said "anyone would be honoured to have it hanging on the wall" and bent his own rule to give

permission for it to be reproduced in any way on any material, including paper.

But by that time it was too late. Manufacturers loved the design but the machinery of mass production and marketing was too cumbersome and while the Design Council lamented and rejected 1,685 out of 1,800 offerings on the grounds of "tattiness", one of the most beautiful pieces of handwork was allowed to get away.

Who to blame? A craftsman for not being a businessman? The Lord Chamberlain for making restrictive rules that can't even be enforced? A country that can produce books on sieges and disasters within weeks of the events but can't pull out the stops to make commercial sense out of artistic sensibility?

I can only show you the design in black and white, but if I ran a store or a museum or a craft centre I would make that embroidery the centrepiece of my festive window this month, so that as many people as possible could enjoy it. Maybe it's not too late.

## Have you a taste for fun?

Who's afraid of bad design for the royal wedding? Does anyone apart from the Design Council care that there are hideous tea towels and vacuum flasks and kites and pagsaws and plastic bags? I don't! We can all do with a little respite from gloom without being told how to enjoy ourselves tastefully.

Perhaps there are some sharp operators trying to turn July 29 into a long running series called Bandwaggoners' Walk, but those who complain about them should remember that there is plenty of precedence.

Victorian children in the first state schools were a captive audience for jubilee mugs given by their town and these often sported a picture of their (hopefully-to-be-re-elected) mayor as well as of the Queen. Even before mass production, commemorative souvenirs were designed to be cheap if not always cheerful.

So some of the items in my selection of this year's offerings are chosen for their aesthetic qualities and others for their humour or their extra touch of originality. If you want to make an investment, go to a stockbroker.

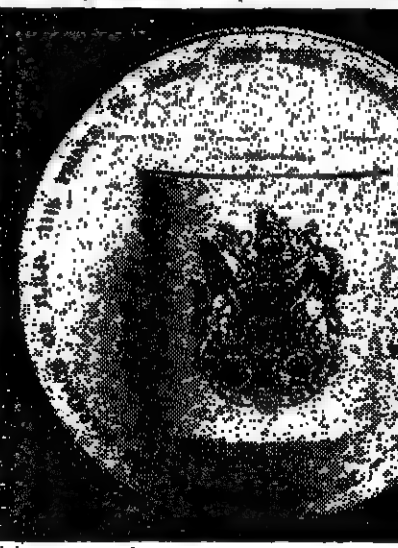


Above left, kitsch teapot topped with the Union Jack, £13.95 from Presents, 129 Sloane Street, London, SW1 and to order. Loyal mice, 3 1/4 in high in red felt, £2.75 each from Heals, Tottenham Court Road, W1. Left: Enamel box with initials, 7 1/2 in diameter, £12.35, enamel box with plumes and crown, 1 1/2 in diameter, edition of 750, £27, thimble with feathers and initials, £12.35, plus 75p p & p on each, all by Crummes, at Peter Knight, 45 London End, Beaconsfield, and 5 High Street, Esher. Larger box also at Harrods and Mappin & Webb.



Souvenir hunters are advised to telephone the stockbroker before making a special journey. Stocks are low but orders can be placed.

Above: Prince Charles mug by Marc for Cartoware, £1.50 plus 75p p & p from Design Centre shops in London, Glasgow, Cardiff, Norwich and Birmingham. Maria Reid aged 7 and Stephen Windsor, 8, £1.75 exclusive to Debenhams stores. Queen's ware mug designed by Carl Toms with Lord Snowdon for Wedgwood, £12.50 plus £1 p & p, and Queen's ware plate with strawberries by Richard Guest for Wedgwood, £8.50 plus £1 p & p, both from Gered, 173 Piccadilly, London, W1. Right: Heraldic coffee cup and saucer in gold on white by Royal Worcester, £9.95 from Royal Worcester Spode room at Harrods and throughout the country.



Which souvenirs would the experts choose for themselves?

"If you absolutely insist on my making a choice I would say look for a famous designer plus a famous name in ceramics — a mug by Professor Richard Guyatt 'For Wedgwood'."

John May, author of *Commemorative China*.

"The biggest stumbling block is the handling of portraiture. I am not convinced that you can just take a snap and turn it into a design appropriate for a mug. I think the heraldic designs are the most successful."

Lord David Quennsberry, professor of ceramics at the Royal College of Art and member of the Design Council's selection committee for royal souvenirs.

"Look for something a little different, like a cream churn I found with the usual happy couple picture but made specially Cornish with the words 'to celebrate the wedding of Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall'."

Stephen Jackson, secretary, Commemorative Collectors' Society.

## The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

### Strawberry delights



Strawberries are an all or nothing, feast or famine fruit. Though small quantities are available all year round, imported from the far corners of the globe, now there is an abundance of home-grown strawberries. And whether you buy them or pick your own a fruit farm, this is the only season when they cost a small fortune as opposed to a large one.

For a few short weeks there are enough strawberries to make jams and jellies and other strawberry treats which do not require prize-winning specimens. The pick of the crop, we are all agreed, must be served with cream.

Jam calls for small berries, ripe, but only just, which will keep their shape during cooking. Jelly needs fully ripe strawberries, the good bits of bruised fruit serve as well as perfect berries. Ice cream and other iced strawberry desserts and fools can be made with imperfect fruit, too so long as it is ripe and any damaged parts are discarded.

Everyone knows that strawberries make splendid jam, and jam makers know their reputation as a tricky fruit for this purpose. They do not have a great deal of the pectin which is necessary for a good set. Prolonged boiling after the sugar has been added will eventually produce a set but at some cost to the colour and flavour of the jam. For this reason a preserving pan with its broad base, large capacity and sloping sides, is the ideal pot.

This traditional shape is designed to encourage rapid evaporation. It also permits quite large quantities of jam to be boiled very fast without stirring over.

**Strawberry jam**  
Makes about six jars

1.8 kg (4lb) small, just ripe strawberries  
1.6 kg (3 1/2 lb) granulated sugar

Six tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Hull and rinse the strawberries. Crush a handful of the berries and put them in the bottom of a preserving pan. Add the whole fruit, sugar and lemon juice.

Heat slowly, stirring occasionally, until the sugar has melted completely. This is important, because if the sugar is boiled before it has dissolved, it may revert to its crystal form in the finished jam and make it unpleasantly gritty.

As soon as the sugar has dissolved, bring the mixture quickly to the boil and boil it as rapidly as possible, until setting point is reached. To test whether the jam will set when cold, drop a small spoonful on to a chilled plate. If it thickens and begins to form a skin it will set. A sugar thermometer will register about 220° when the jam reaches setting point.

Remove the pan from the heat, and skim off the frothy pink scum. Set the jam aside until a skin begins to form on the surface, then stir it to distribute the fruit evenly and pour it into hot, very clean jars, filling them almost to the brim. Seal the jars immediately with transparent jam pot covers. When they are cold, label the jam and store it in a cool dark place.

Strawberries and gooseberries ripen at about the same time which makes them ideal partners in a revivifying pretty jelly. The high pectin content of the gooseberries ensures a good set, and the strawberries give the jelly its lovely flavour and colour. Use it to glaze strawberry or peach tarts or flans, or serve it as a summery accompaniment to cold meats like chicken, duck or pork.

**Strawberry jelly**  
Makes about four jars

900 g (2 lb) ripe gooseberries

300 ml (1/2 pint) water

900 g (2 lb) ripe strawberries

Juice of two large lemons

Preserving or granulated sugar (for amount see method)

Do not bother to top and tail the gooseberries. Just wash them and put them into a preserving pan with the water. Bring to the boil, reduce the heat, and simmer the fruit until it is pulpy. Add the hulled strawberries and continue simmering until the strawberries are mushy.

Tip the pulp into a scalded jelly bag and leave it to drip overnight. (To improvise a jelly bag, line a large sieve with a well boiled and still damp tea towel. Tip in the pulp, then gather up and knot the corners.)

Next measure the strawberry and gooseberry juice and the lemon juice and put it in the preserving pan. Add 450 g (1lb) sugar for every 600 ml (1 pint) of juice. Heat gently, stirring until the sugar has completely dissolved, then boil as rapidly as possible to obtain a set. (See jam recipe on testing for setting.) It is not necessary to seal the jelly as it boils, but when it is ready, strain it quickly through a sieve lined with muslin.

Pour the jelly immediately into hot, very clean jars, filling them almost to the brim. Fit a waxed paper disc, wax side down, on the surface of the jelly, and when it is quite cold, seal the jars with transparent jam pot covers. Label and store the pots in a cool, dark place.

It is interesting how plants go out of fashion and then for no apparent compelling reason come to the fore again. Ferns and aspidistras are examples and interest in fuchsias and pelargoniums has greatly increased in recent years. Old roses, of course, have been increasing in popularity for many years.

Not so long ago millions of bunches of violets were sold annually in Britain and they grew in countless gardens.

In the 1930s there were flower sellers in Piccadilly Circus and all over London offering bunches of sweetly scented Parma violets. When I proudly gave my mother my first week's wage packet (18 shillings) I also gave her a bunch of violets which I bought with the coppers I had saved from my father's subsidy by walking to work all that week.

In the past 10 to 15 years violet growing has declined, although clothes and modern cold frames have been produced in vast quantities. There may be various reasons for this: violets do suffer somewhat from pests but not more so than many other plants and we now have far better insecticides than were available even 10 years ago. Roy E. Coombs in his excellent book *Violets* (Croom Helm £5.95) says that violet growing, presumably commercial production, has previously expanded during periods of high unemployment and it will be interesting to see if this happens during our present period of unemployment.

It appears that violets are particularly susceptible to the sulphurous atmosphere of industrial areas and around London where there used to be thriving violet nurseries these have disappeared when polluting industries were set up near them. Now, with clean air zones being designated in many areas, perhaps violet growing will once more provide employment.

Many nursery firms that used to sell violet plants no longer do so but C. W. Groves & Son, West Bay Road, Brixport, Dorset, offer five varieties including the double-scented Parma violets "Marie Louise" and "Duchesse de Parme".

Other sources of violet plants include The Rock Garden Nursery, Balbithian House, Kintore, Inverurie, Aberdeen-shire; Jean Arnot, Windward Lane, Dewlish, Devon; and St. Bridget Nurseries, Old Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 7JY.

Much as I love the genus *Iris* I wish the varieties of bearded irises and the various forms of *Iris sibirica* did not need lifting and dividing every three years or so. Last year we had superb clumps of *Iris sibirica* varieties laden with flowers, but this year they are carrying only one or two blooms. They will have to be lifted and divided soon as will some clumps of the bearded irises.

Incidentally I met my old friend Frank Knight the other day and he said none of his bearded irises — varieties of *I. germanica* — had flowered this year and he was quite baffled by this extraordinary behaviour. If any readers' irises have failed

to flower this year I would be grateful if they would let me know and say when the plants were last divided.

I have often bemoaned the virtual disappearance of pea sticks which were so useful for supporting so many herbaceous plants — poppies, paeonies, erigerons, aquilegias and many more. When the dwarfier delphiniums appeared — varieties that grew to about four feet — the pea sticks provided quite adequate support and I was really very pleased because they are the tall delphiniums that will reach seven or eight feet pose a mighty difficult problem.

So the dwarfier varieties I welcomed with open arms and we can now raise these from seed offered by the leading seedsmen. We have quite a few in bloom now. The spikes are about four feet high, good and fat and the double flowers come in a fine range of blue shades. We have provided wire supports and in some cases bamboo

canes but if only we could buy the good old bundles of six foot-long pea sticks how happy we would be.

**Jobs for July**

Try to keep up with dead heading of herbaceous and other plants, cut down flower stems of lupins, delphiniums, poppies, paeonies and aquilegias after the flowers are over.

Lift and divide irises and pyrethrums after flowering if they have not been divided in the past three years.

Take and root cuttings of semi-hard shoots of shrubs such as philadelphus, weigela, diervilla, escallonia, pyracantha and cotoneaster.

**Mermaid Theatre**

**A NEW MUSICAL EASTWARD HO!**

Directed by **ROBERT CHETWYN**

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## Gardening/Roy Hay

### Welcome, sweet violets



# The general who runs Pakistan like a barracks

Trevor Fishlock assesses President Zia's four years as an Islamic dictator

President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan has emerged as one of the world's political barracks, perhaps even to his own surprise.

Few thought of him as a long-distance dictator when he took power four years ago. He seemed another unimpressive cardboard cut-out general. He vacillated, talked a lot and issued such a confusing stream of edicts that people joked that OMLAO (chief martial law administrator's office) stood for cancel my last order.

His name soon became associated with the numerous arrests, floggings and repression of a military regime seeking to obliterate dissent. Even his appearance counted against him: his moustache and sinister eyes made him look like one of those villains in silent pictures who need girls on railway lines.

But his toughness, belief in the virtues of discipline, quick-learned political astuteness and reasonable luck have enabled him to tighten his grip.

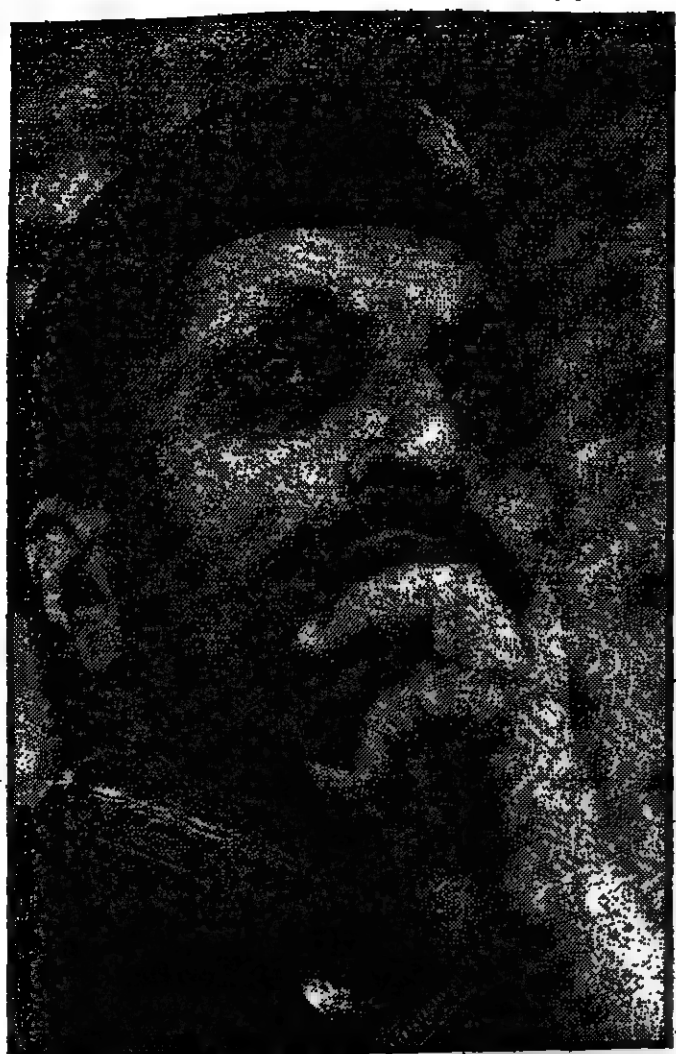
When the Americans embarked on their recent arms talks with Pakistan they assessed the President's position and gave him a high durability rating. They concluded he is good for some years yet, barring the unexpected.

He keeps his political opponents' powder wet by confining them in prisons or their homes, harassing them from certain parts of the country, keeping their lines of communication severed and having a blanket ban on political activity. In the early part of his rule he ruthlessly intimidated minor politicians.

He defuses student trouble by closing colleges and sending students back to their parents. He has become adept at cat and mouse, and he has carefully avoided any political pressure to be ousted through local councils.

He was strengthened by the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, with its possible underlying threat to Pakistan. The American arms and aid package approved by his security and has made the general's happy.

It is his good fortune that



President Zia: adept at cat and mouse.

the economy is in fair shape. The three latest harvests have been excellent. Remittances from Pakistanis working abroad, a key part of the economy, continue to increase.

He was dealt a lucky hand by Murraz Bhutto, son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The hijacking of a Pakistan airliner in March, and the murder that was part of it, gave the President the opportunity to round up more people and on a heap of conspiracy on all politicians, especially the banned Pakistan

People's Party. Bhutto's vehicle. For the time being President Zia has rendered Pakistan politically inert. Democracy is not a burning issue.

The General is despised but accepted. Everyone knows that if he were removed another would take his place, a lawyer in Lahore said. "There is, for a while, apathy and resignation. The middle-classes seek solace in their video recorders." The President does not like

the term dictator. He regards himself as humane, doing his best to make Pakistan secure and Islamic. He arrived on the scene to prevent bloodshed. He has done so.

Under his Raj the country has enjoyed four stable years. His defenders ask: "Isn't order better than disorder?"

Of a personal level people find him affable and charming, receptive to ideas, inquisitive and given to thinking aloud (which has led to confusion among his jumpy subordinates). Even his foes have never suggested he is corrupt. He is 57, a father of five children, and devoted to his young subnormal daughter. His devotion to Islam is well known.

He runs the country as he would a barracks. He is ruthless with troublemakers, actual and potential, but he is by no means in the top league of tyrants.

As far as one can tell, there are about 300 to 400 political prisoners in jail or under house arrest. Confinement in a Pakistan jail, especially at this time of the year, is an ordeal, but a number of political detainees are in category A and can have food brought in; books and perhaps other comforts like the services of a servant.

The Government says, and there is no evidence to contradict, that Mr Bhutto's widow, Nusrat, and his daughter, Benazir, joined the carrier of the PPP, are confined in category A.

Their detention, which started in March, has just been extended for three months. There have been stories of ill-treatment, but no trustworthy report of it. Being in jail is not enough for such women, but General Zia would not profit from harming them. Apart from anything else it would betray his Muslim commitment to protect women.

Pakistan flags and hangs criminals. But the notorious spectacle of flogging before a huge crowd has not, so far, been repeated. The possibility of amputation for theft exists under Islamic law (and a leading Mullah suggested to me that such an event might be televised for maximum effect), but no one has suffered this or any other "Islamic punishment".

Nor has anyone been killed by soldiers. When he was Mr Bhutto's army chief, General Zia made it clear he would not

flaunt and feudal Mr Bhutto; and President Zia has continued the process of their destruction.

The Press has atrophied, the independence of the judiciary has been broken, the democratic impulse smothered. Religion has become a matter of political belief. The country abounds with rumour. Censorship has created stulteness. Hope is being suffocated. A certain vitality is vanishing.

The General, as much a victim of his country's history and corrupted politics as any Pakistani, believes electoral politics will lead to chaos. Even those who despise him agree that at the moment politicians offer only a grisly alternative.

Few people ever believed the promises he made about elections and no one, perhaps not even he, has any clear idea of what he means by Islamic democracy. His Islamization programme impresses few. It is becoming resented by those who believe faith is between man and God and that the state should not commandeer it.

Whipping people for drinking and arresting shopkeepers for charging too much for Coca-Cola, are street theatre and no substitute for genuine leadership.

Pakistan knows what it is to be excited by democratic notions. Mr Bhutto, who did so much damage to his country, was dynamic and idealized. If there were an election tomorrow his name would win it; and it may be that his name, like Peron's in Argentina, will haunt and enslave Pakistan down the years.

The political side has gone out in Pakistan. But tides turn and little is being done to prepare for that time. President Zia is not nurturing institutions that will flourish. Certainly he has the vision and the broader ideas of his former countryman, the late President Zia Ur-Rahman of Bangladesh. The instrument of Allah's will is keeping order, but he seems to be leaving the future to look after itself.

Parts of Pakistan's torment is that its institutions, which would give it a sense of nationhood, direction and pride, have never been stronger than people and events. They were undermined by the brilliant,

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<b>Stock markets</b>
FT Index 548.0 up 2.1
FT 100 65.51 unchanged
<b>Sterling</b>
\$1.8935 up 95 points
Index 92.5 up 0.4
<b>Dollar</b>
Index 109.8 up 0.4
DM 4.5725 up 250 points
<b>Gold</b>
\$414 down 50 cents
<b>Money</b>
3 mth Euro \$ 181-182
6 mth Euro \$ 171-172

## IN BRIEF

### Biffen plea on trade with Japan

Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, has predicted a slow recovery for British industry—providing Japanese output is kept under control. Speaking in Gloucester, he said the recession had reached its lowest point and there were now signs of recovery. But he warned of the Japanese threat. Because of their new import restriction agreement with the United States, the Japanese would seek other outlets for their narrow range of products, he said.

### Osprey charge denied

British Shipbuilders was yesterday ordered by the High Court to make disclosures relating to confidential information about the patrol craft built by Osprey, naval architects and designers of Guernsey. Osprey alleges infringement of design copyright, while BS denies the charge. A hearing of the case is scheduled for the autumn.

### Scots 'too modest'

Scottish companies were in danger of losing business and jobs because they were too modest about their achievements and sold themselves short, Mr Robin Dornie, chairman of the Scottish Development Agency said yesterday at the opening of workshops at the site of the former Singer factory at Clydebank, near Glasgow.

### Rally for the pound

The pound managed a small rally on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, although it ended below the best levels of the day. It closed at \$1.8935, with a net rise of 95 points. Against a basket of currencies, the pound's index rose 0.4 to 92.5. The dollar was also firmer.

### Estimates revised

The Government's revised spending estimates and summer supplementary estimates, laid before Parliament yesterday by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, need approval for net additional spending of £218m.

### Boussac reprieve

The French Government has told union officials it will keep the Boussac Saint Frères textile group functioning for the next three months while a solution to the company's financial difficulties is found.

### Bourse order revoked

Consob, the Italian Bourse supervisory commission, has revoked the order imposed on June 16 limiting dealing to cash transactions only, to halt panic selling in Milan.

### Car chiefs' plea

A team of motor executives flew to Japan yesterday for talks in which they will again call for the slowing down of Japanese vehicle exports to Britain.

### Steel quotas approval

Italy has given its formal approval to the three-part package of measures intended to phase out state aids to the EEC steel industry and restore its profitability.

### Nyro jobs to go

Nyro (UK) is to make 240 out of 380 workers redundant at its Flixborough, Humberside, plant, which makes caprolactam, an ingredient for synthetic fabrics.

### Mexico oil orders lost

Five foreign buyers have suspended or cancelled purchases of Mexican crude oil because of a proposed price increase.

### Wall Street

There was no trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange because of the Independence Day holiday.

### Unit trust prices

Unit trust prices will in future appear in *Business News* on Wednesdays and Saturdays. They are published on page 21 today.

## PRICE CHANGES

### Rises

Bassett G.	8p to 70p
Berkeley Ham	15p to 26p
De La Rue	25p to 74p
East Star	10p to 22p
GEC	17p to 76p

### Falls

Bass	8p to 231p
BP	5p to 310p
Chertfield	5p to 350p
Collins W	5p to 22p
Daily Mail Tst	8p to 438p

## £1,000m gilts issue to cover strike deficit

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The cost of the Civil Service strike in delayed tax revenue has gone up to between £4,000m and £4,500m, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the Commons yesterday. Government interest payments to cover the extra borrowing have now cost an extra £70m to £80m in interest charges.

The latest stage in the Government's operations to fund its deficit was announced by the Bank of England yesterday afternoon. Another £1,000m of indexed gilts will be sold to pension funds next Wednesday. Their value and the interest paid on them will be set at 2 per cent over the Retail Price Index, calculated every six months, effectively seven months in arrears.

The new stock is the second thousand million pound issue to the pension funds, who are the only people allowed to buy it apart from a few small buyers who have pension liabilities to finance. It will be repayable in 25 years, much later than the previous issue which is to be redeemed in 1996 because pension funds have to plan so far ahead.

The Treasury said the Bank will be watching bids anxiously

next Wednesday to see how highly the market prices the stock. Among other efforts to ensure it is attractive, the Bank of England will allow funds to bid in nominee names, though it is making powers to make sure it can check that the stock is actually bought by pension funds rather than going to private hands. Minimum bids will be £5,000.

The first issue of indexed stock has tended to drift down with other gilts through the early summer. This has puzzled analysts because gilts have been weak and there are fears that inflation may go up again. This ought to make a stock which is specifically protected against inflation more attractive, but the indexed gilt so far seems to have been overshadowed by other Government stocks.

The new stock will mean a steady stream of money flowing in to the Government throughout the summer. The first 30 per cent of the price is due next Wednesday, a second 30 per cent on August 14 and the rest in September.

But these sums will not be enough to avoid further in-

creases in the money supply throughout the summer months as the Government borrows from the banks to cover its deficit. The official view is that the present money supply figures are "distorted" by the Civil Service strike and that the money will come back into the Government coffers once the strike is over, allowing it to bring money supply back into the 6 to 10 per cent guideline.

There are, however, doubts about just how fast the money will come back. Roughly three quarters of the delayed revenue is unpaid income tax and the rest is indirect taxes, mostly VAT.

This money is providing a boost to the economy at the moment, easing the cash positions of individuals and companies. Even when the strike is over there may be problems getting it back, particularly if the civil servants feel resentful about the outcome of the dispute. That could lead to higher output late this year and in early 1982, followed by a renewed slowdown as taxes are finally paid up.

## Developing countries' deficits must be cut, IMF chief says

From Frank Vogt, Washington, July 3

The balance of payments deficits of oil-importing developing nations had to be reduced if the international financial system was to remain sound, Mr Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said yesterday.

The deficit of these nations would approach \$100,000m this year, after more than doubling last year to a record total of \$82,000m. IMF projections suggest only a moderate improvement between now and 1985 in real terms, although in nominal terms the deficit totals will continue to rise.

The industrial nations must increase their aid and the volume of concessional loans to developing nations significantly, while the poorer countries must embark on comprehensive adjustment programmes. The global economic picture was sombre today, but there were some encouraging signs, Mr de Larosiere said in his address to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva. A copy of the address was released in Washington.

The IMF chief went out of his way to praise the Reagan

Fund's payments projections, suggesting that the payments deficits of oil-importing developing countries would fall this year from the equivalent of 21 per cent of exports to 18 per cent of total exports by 1985. This improvement made the problem manageable so long as the deficit nations made domestic policy adjustments and more aid was forthcoming.

The IMF and the World Bank would continue to play an expanding role in securing growth in developing nations and meaningful adjustment, he said.

He noted that efforts to help the developing countries in adjustment were urgent because payments imbalances of the present magnitude could not be sustained. The debt resulting from their financing had become increasingly burdensome and, in some cases, intolerable.

Mr de Larosiere did not mention the aid policies of the United States, but these are now causing international concern and that was what the Reagan Administration strives to make cuts in aid flows.

## New Irish coal deal expected

By Anne Warden

Another export agreement for British coal is expected to be agreed soon, the National Coal Board said yesterday. The order, for a possible 400,000 tonnes a year, would be from the Irish Cement Company.

The company already uses between 100,000 and 120,000 tonnes of British coal at its Limerick works. The new order would supply the plant with coal, but it depends on whether the company can invest in expensive equipment for storing, crushing and feeding the coal. The company would be the latest in a long line of European cement makers to switch from oil to coal.

According to the board, British companies, which converted to oil from coal in the late 1950s, have been changing back in the past few years.

Cembureau, the organization of cement companies in 19 non-Communist European countries including Britain and the Irish Republic, lists a sharp decrease since 1973 in the amount of oil used and a corresponding increase in the amount of coal.

Eight years ago, 72 per cent of cement makers used oil, 15 per cent coal, and 13 per cent gas, according to the board. By 1980, 50 per cent used oil, 44 per cent coal and 6 per cent gas.

By 1983, Cembureau expects the figure to be 19 per cent oil, 81 per cent coal, and less than 1 per cent gas.

The possible Irish order follows the announcement less than two weeks ago that Britain is to export 300,000 tonnes of steel works coke to Romania.

Further orders for British coke, a total of 150,000 tonnes, are expected from Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania, before next April.

## Computer holiday camp

By Our Industrial Staff

A new children's holiday camp where half the time will be spent programming microcomputers will be opened this month at a school near Windsor.

This novel camp, which has been arranged in conjunction with the International Association of Summer Schools and Camps, will be run until the end of August along the same lines as the traditional American holiday camp, but the children will spend half the day being instructed on computers.

The remainder will be spent playing tennis, swimming, riding horses or pursuing one of many other games.

Twenty-five microcomputers have been lent to the project

by Commodore and ICL, whose training centre is next to the school, is giving the organizers access to its secure facilities. The venture is initially meant to cater for children between 5 and 15 in the London and South-East areas.

A similar project, inspired by the North East Wales Institute of Higher Education was also launched yesterday—a new workshop centre where young people can test and assemble microcomputers.

The centre, in a 13th-century coach house, was formally opened by Mr Wyn Roberts, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Welsh Office.

Threatened with a downswing in sales after the Chancellor's imposition of another 3p in excise duties on a packet of 20 cigarettes, leading tobacco manufacturers are facing up to the prospect of a fresh price war.

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## Collins goes to full Panel on NI deal

By Philip Robinson

The full 13-man Takeover Panel will meet next week to decide whether the 9.5 per cent of William Collins & Sons (Holdings) bought by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press was connected with other deals made between the two.

The executive committee of the Panel decided late on Thursday that it was not. But last night Collins, which has consistently rejected NI's £25m bid, appealed to the full Panel.

The appeals procedure was widely used soon after the Panel was set up 10 years ago after rules on takeovers were being formulated. Recently it has been used only once a year. The last appeal was heard eight months ago in the Spillers/Dalrymple bid.

Both Mr Maxwell and Mr Murdoch said the share deal took place after a meeting at which a dispute over the printing of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine was resolved and agreement was reached to merge in NI offshoot into a new subsidiary of RPI, where Mr Maxwell is chief executive.

In a revised offer document yesterday, Mr Murdoch says the price at which Pergamon Press eventually agreed to sell its shares was negotiated at arm's length and without any dependence on other arrangements with NI.

NI now owns 42 per cent of Collins, the majority of which was obtained from part of the Collins family, 9.5 per cent from Pergamon and around 1 per cent from Mr Jacob Rothschild's RPI.

A spokesman for J. Henry Scroder Wegs, Collins's advisers, said: "We will write to shareholders again, once the Panel has made its decision."

## Telecom proposals defended

By Bill Johnston

Professor Michael Beesley, author of the Government study recommending that the private sector be allowed to provide telecommunications services in Britain, yesterday defended his conclusions in public for the first time.

At a meeting in London attended by 90 delegates representing the different sectors of the British telecommunications industry, the professor attacked those who suggested that such competition would be destructive.

British Telecom has threatened that a full implementation of the Beesley findings would require the corporation to raise a further £450m from residential customers and £135m from firms.

The professor had a number of supporters at the meeting, among them the Computing Services Association (CSA), whose members each year generate over £400m of business.

The CSA is the trade association which represents the interests of the companies who would be involved in the provision of the services.

Under the provisions of the Telecommunications Bill, which is expected to receive Royal Assent this month and would also allow the implementation of the Beesley study, the private sector will be allowed to provide telecommunications equipment for use on the network.

## £1,000m claim against Bank

## Burmah case dismissed

By Rosemary Unsworth, Financial Staff

Burmah Oil's £1,000m case against the Bank of England over its 1975 BP shares deal was dismissed yesterday by a High Court judge.

The claim, believed to be the largest civil case brought in the United Kingdom, was that the Bank's purchase of Burmah's 20 per cent holding in BP for £179m took unfair advantage of the company's financial plight six years ago.

Rejecting the claim, Mr Justice Walton said he felt great sympathy for Burmah's shareholders, particularly those who had bought shares in Burmah as a cheap way of buying into BP. They had every right to feel aggrieved, he said.

The evidence clearly established that, but for the action of the Bank in coming to the rescue, there would have been a liquidation in which they would have got nothing whatsoever. There may very well be targets against whom the shareholders should direct their wrath; the Bank is not one of them, he said.

The 77.8 million shares were sold to the Bank at 230p each as part of a rescue package in January 1975 when Burmah faced possible liquidation in the aftermath of the 1974 oil

crisis and the collapse of the stock market. The equivalent value of BP shares today, after a share split is more than £13.

The BP stake is now worth more than £1,000m, and Burmah sued the Bank to recover the current value. The group accused the Bank of taking unfair advantage of the company at a time of distress.

It argued that the deal, on terms put forward by the Government, was unconscionable because it conferred undeserved credit on the Bank. The judge said that shareholders own the fact that they still have shares that are worth something in a company with a commercial future partly to the rescue package provided by the Bank in December 1974 and January 1975.

The figures involved were so large that if there had been any slip up the consequences to the Bank might have been financially catastrophic, he said.

"It appears to me quite clear that there is the shortest of all possible answers to Burmah's claim: the claim is dismissed. The Bank's statement that its bargains are made to

be kept, except in exceptional and well-defined circumstances. The bargain made between Burmah and the Bank of England is one to which they must adhere."

The attitude of the Bank might have been taken or leave it but there was never anything remotely equivalent to pressure on Burmah to accept the offer, the judge said.

Burmah said yesterday that it was disappointed and that it would consider the judgment in detail before deciding whether to appeal. Burmah has been ordered to pay the Bank's costs of the action and it is estimated that the oil group has spent £300,000 on the case.

Mr Jonathan Stone, secretary of the Burmah Shareholders Action Group, said that it had been correct to pursue the case.

"We are acutely disappointed at the result but it was clear during the case that the claim would not succeed," Mr Stone added. He said that 90,000 tokens of support had been received during the last six years and that the group had spent £70,000 on the case.

Burmah's share price, which could have risen as high as £20 if the claim had succeeded, was unchanged last night at 134p.

## Plea for a rethink of social policies

By Nicholas Cole

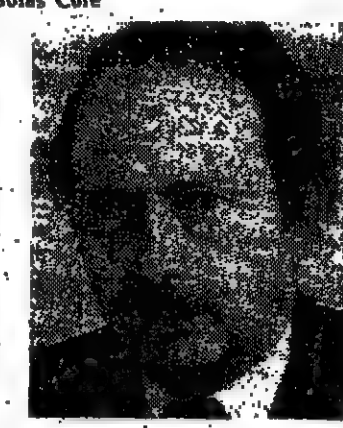
There is a strong and justified sense that the march of the state into individual lives has gone far enough, and that an attempt must be made to stimulate personal initiative as one way of reducing public expenditure, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics, said yesterday.

He said at a lunch held in London to mark the tenth anniversary of the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Britain that social policies which were right when they were introduced "may not necessarily continue to be right when circumstances have changed."

Professor Dahrendorf went on to say that it is perfectly defensible to review the system of social policies, and to wonder whether it is right to invite individuals to make their own contribution to a very much higher extent than was possible before.

A useful replacement for the present "babysitting" situation could comprise a mix of community service, subsidised apprenticeships, youth opportunities and Outward Bound-type schemes.

But he regarded the payment



Professor Ralf Dahrendorf: State has gone far enough

of supplementary benefits to teenagers as "entirely the wrong way of dealing with a problem likely to be with us for some time to come."

Referring to particular areas of the economy, Professor Dahrendorf said he would not be against an educational loan system.

## Insurance ombudsman is flooded with calls

By Richard Allen

The Insurance Ombudsman Bureau set up last March is already being flooded with calls for help in resolving disputes between policyholders and insurance companies.

In its first three months of operation the Bureau has received 443 inquiries. Of these 126 have concerned disputes involving the 11 major insurance groups that back the scheme.

Fifteen of these cases have been adjudged by the bureau's staff as worthy of formal investigation by the ombudsman himself, Mr James Haswell.

A spokeswoman for the bureau said last night that increasing numbers of problems are being submitted to the ombudsman. "This is substan-

tial evidence of a felt need for an impartial assessor of insurance disputes."

The bureau was set up by Guardian Royal Exchange, General Accident and Royal Insurance in answer to criticism that policyholders with unresolved grievances could seek redress only through the courts. The time and expense involved in such action was a "big deterrent".

The bureau reported yesterday that most of the disputes referred to it so far, 45, had involved arguments over household building indemnity cover.

Motor policies figured second highest with most disputes centring on the values of vehicles written off in accidents.

## Sales fall in the cigarette and beer markets New tobacco price war likely

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Threatened with a downswing in sales after the Chancellor's imposition of another 3p in excise duties on a packet of 20 cigarettes, leading tobacco manufacturers are facing up to the prospect of a fresh price war.

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## The Continental and Industrial Trust Limited

Managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DS on Tuesday 28 July 1981 at 12 noon

Details from the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 May, 1981		
	1981	1980
Total Revenue (see below)	<u>£3,563,592</u>	<u>£3,642,986</u>
Less: Expenses	200,882	154,774
Interest	295,270	555,200
Net Revenue before taxation	<u>£3,067,440</u>	<u>£2,933,012</u>
Less: Taxation	1,158,146	981,827
Preference Dividend	38,500	38,500
Net Revenue available for Ordinary Dividend	<u>£1,870,454</u>	<u>£1,902,735</u>
Earnings on Ordinary Shares (see below)	11.04p	11.23p
Ordinary Dividends paid (net)	11.00p	10.50p
Net Assets attributable to:		
Currency Loan	£000	£000
Debenture Stocks	3,052	3,063
Preference Shares	1,000	1,000
Ordinary Shares	63,868	47,931
Total Net Assets	<u>67,920</u>	<u>53,335</u>
Net asset value per 25p Ordinary Share	<u>£7.70p</u>	<u>27.9p</u>

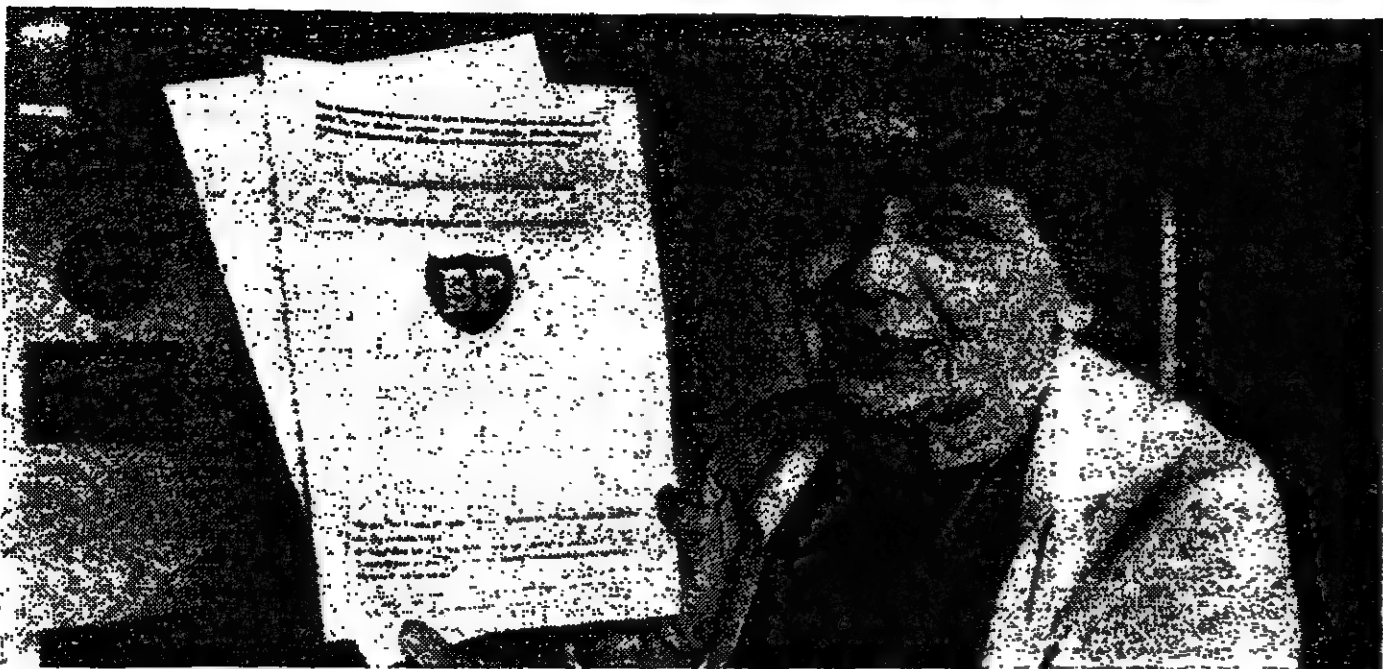






EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

## Rights and wrongs of the BP share issue



Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Mrs Ursula Andrews (above) lives in an idyllic Kentish cottage. She has three children, four grandchildren, two pear trees and a garden full of roses, writes Adrienne Gleeson. She also has a modest portfolio of stocks and shares, including 100 shares in British Petroleum which were bought

seven years ago and have been left to their own devices ever since. Until two weeks ago, that was, when a vast and complicated rights issue document, dropped through her letterbox. It told her what the company did in exhaustive detail. What it did not tell her is what she should do.

Mrs Andrews went to see her bank manager to ask his advice. He said that unless she really wanted the shares, she should let them go. "He added that I'm probably too heavy in BP shares. The other things I have got (ICI and Unilever for instance, are mainly in small parcels, so I am going to let the offer lapse."

Mrs Andrews is not alone in her dilemma. Nearly half the 274,238 shareholders in BP have holdings of less than 250 shares. Even so, BP must for many of them constitute one of the most important shares in their portfolio.

For some, like the investors who bought them when the Government sold off part of its BP holding in 1977 and 1979, it might be the first and only share they own. After seeing the rights issue document that landed on their door-

mat two weeks ago it might well be the last.

Shareholders must decide by July 13 what they should do about this unusually complicated rights issue. Battered and bewildered they may be but perhaps they are less than bewildered at the prospect of paying out more cash for shares about whose investment merits even the clever chaps in the City are divided. Moreover, investors who bought the Government shares at 36p were nursing a capital loss even

before the rights issue was announced. The shares are now 312p.

So what are the professionals advising their private clients to do?

Mr Graham Mann, at stockbrokers Grieson Grant suggests they take up their rights if they can afford it but let them lapse if they cannot. Mr Tony Patterson at Capel Cure Myers is in agreement. He sees the yield of 104 per cent gross on the 275p company

rights as pretty good for an investor who is interested in income. Meanwhile there is the prospect of a capital gain if the shares recover in the future.

Perhaps shareholders like Mr Andrews should look carefully to see if taking up the rights will make them "top heavy" in the oil sector of BP. For beneath the confusing figures this is a one-for-four rights issue.

Two different sets of rights are offered—one for every seven shares by the company at 275p and one for every 8.69 shares at 290p by the Government. Investors may take up just their own one-for-seven rights at 275p if they wish. If they want to take up one or

both sets of rights they should fill in the allotment letter and send it off, late next week.

If they take up the rights they have some choice about when to pay for them. In the case of the company 275p rights, only 125p per share is payable on July 13. The balance of 150p a share can be delayed until December 2.

The incentive to pay the lot all at once next week is the November interim dividend forecast at no less than the 6.25p net paid last year. Shareholders interested in income could see well paid in full and receive the dividend. Those who are more interested in capital growth—or who do not have all the money available now, might choose to stagger payments.

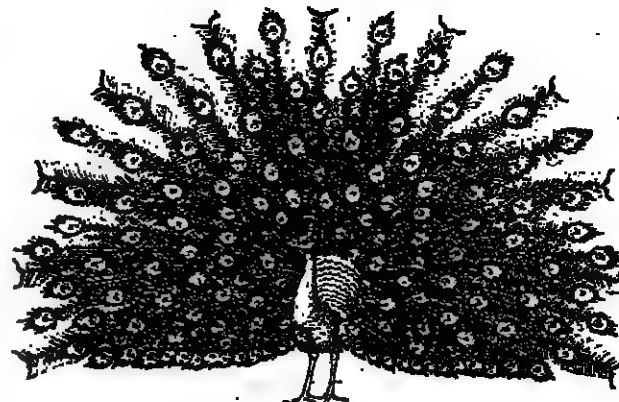
Mr Tony Patterson says: "Having the partly paid shares gives you a geared position in BP. If the price perks up once the issue is out of the way there could be a very useful gain by December when the rest of the money falls due. High rate taxpayers who do not need income would do best to pay for their rights in two tranches."

What if you cannot afford to take up your rights, or simply don't want to? Ignore the whole thing. It is not worthwhile for the small shareholder to sell his or her nil paid rights in the market because most of the profit would go in stockbroker's commission.

In the case of a private shareholder with 500 shares—and most hold less than this—the profits from selling the nil paid at the moment would be less than £20. And the commission costs, which for bargains of less than £200, are at the discretion of the stockbroker, could be anything between £2 and £12.

You may get more at the end of the day if you simply let the rights lapse. BP will sell the rights at the end of the issue. Any premium will be distributed to those shareholders who chose not to respond.

Margaret Drummond



A fine spread of Eastern investments.

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### Proven Performance

For the first six months of 1981, this Fund was 64.1% up, ranking 1st out of all 442 unit trusts monitored. While the short term performance is very good, this is not alone any guide to the future, but since the relaunch of the Fund in 1976, the offer price has increased by 192.8% compared to a rise of 76.2% in the FT Ordinary Share Index.

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Tick this box for £1 share exchange scheme. ☐ Monthly savings scheme (minimum £20 per month). ☐ We declare that I am over 18.

Mr/Ms/Miss or Title and Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

ARBUTHNOT

### Investor's week

## Pound peps up profits

Was it a nod, a twitch or an eyelid batting? Maybe it was the stock market turning over in its slumber—but whatever the FT 30 share index rose this week from 540.9 to 548.0.

It was generally (or stupidly) indifferent to yet another upward twist in United States interest rates, a sliding pound turning gilt-edged at the Treasury, the Government's continued unconcern about uncollected taxes slopping around the system, 3p a packet on cigarettes and 10p a gallon on petrol. To say nothing of the new sitting in the boardrooms of Richards & Wallington, the big crane hire group, and Norvic the shoemaker. The big banks bailed out both just months ago. Needy companies are on notice that pension runs out when losses go from bad to worse.

Do investors, the minnies moan, not see that once the tax money goes back to the Government when vicil servants return to work, the stock market to say nothing of companies will suddenly be short of money? United States

### MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's High	Year's Low	Company	Change	Comment
173p	93p	Collins "A"	7p to 180p	Revised bid terms
179p	135p	Commer Union	13p to 179p	Dawn raid rumours
327p	221p	Eagle Star	30p to 327p	Dawn raid
426p	284p	Rascal	5p to 421p	Good figures
80p	58p	William Press	5p to 78p	Fraud case wif
293p	228p	Assoc News	22p to 228p	Figures next week
803p	190p	Avana Group	3p to 293p	Figures disappoint
230p	138p	Currys	10p to 190p	Store gloom
282p	180p	Granada "A"	10p to 237p	Figures disappoint
75p	67p	Imp Group	4p to 69p	Chancellor's levy

interest rates could go yet higher.

Brokers, Monaghan, Loeb, Stanley go for 14 per cent minimum lending rate by the autumn and 15 per cent by Christmas. They think that the Government will mop up the tax money, and back will come the credit squeeze.

Other observers are not so sure. They think that monetary reflation has already begun. They do not see how business can remain flat for long now that money supply has exploded. Industry is running at well below capacity and output could well rise sharply.

They are also beginning to savour the profits industry is making from the falling pound. Just weeks ago, we moaned because the pound had sunk against the dollar but not against other key currencies or Japanese yen. Now, in the space of a month the pound is 8 per cent down against the yen and 10 per cent down against the Swiss franc.

Meanwhile, the collection of companies entered by brokers Phillips & Drew whose profit figures are now in for the first quarter of the year show only a 10 per cent drop on a year earlier when profits were booming. Business is in good shape.

Uncollected tax money must have found its way into the 50 times over-subscription in Menace, the electronics new issue.

That reminds me, British Petroleum wants its first lump of 6625m of rights issue money, at 125p a share, in nine days time. That, and a threatened index-linked Government stock could soak up some footloose money, a jolly sight more in fact than the £80m just raised by the Chancellor. Back among the companies, GEC hoisted profits £61m to £476m; a pity they are unique.

Peter Wainwright

## Capital tax on house sales

I am a self-employed licensee, and live in tied accommodation. In 1974 I bought a house, near to my licensed premises with a view to the retirement of my wife and myself or, in the event, the retirement of my wife and myself, requiring the licence, to change to a managed house.

On March 22, 1979, I sold that house as the area deteriorated and considered purchasing another property, which we have yet to do. As a result of the sale, and the requirements by my accountant by letter and interview, I was charged capital gains tax. Was this correct?

I should say that my wife and I at no time lived at the house. It was let and rates were paid as the house contained some of our furniture. (GWB, Pontypool).

For the capital gains tax exemption to apply it is normally necessary that a property has actually been used as the owner's main residence for the full period of ownership. There is an exception where the individual has been prevented from using his property as his main residence because of the place of his work. The exemption may apply for a period of up to four years (see the first Inland Revenue booklet CGT8, paragraphs 64-66). But it is only possible to take advantage of this provision where the property has previously been occupied as the owner's main residence.

There is a further exception to the general rule, in that an employee who lives in job-related accommodation may obtain the exemption or, alternatively, use as his main residence. The exemption may apply even though the property is never in fact occupied as such, provided that the intention can be clearly demonstrated. Unfortunately, this exception to the general rule applies only to employees and not to self-employed persons.

It would seem, therefore, that you will not qualify for any exemption since you have



### Readers' Forum

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

not used the property as a residence. Other readers in a similar position should seek professional advice. A recent High Court case concerned a publican who bought a house which he furnished and visited for a few days each month. It was held that the house constituted his main residence, notwithstanding that he lived for the greater part of his time at the public house. The case is that of Frost v Feltham and it is relevant both for capital gains tax and also in connection with relief for mortgage interest.

Where a person acquires a property for his retirement and actually lives there, he should consider giving notice to the Inland Revenue that the property should be treated as his main residence. There is a two-year time limit for this election. An election may still be appropriate even though an individual owns only one of the two or more properties at which he lives.

I am an owner-occupier of a house that has a garden and paddock attached, making up an area of some two acres. Should I sell to a builder part of the grounds? Would I be liable to pay tax on the proceeds? Should I get one or

more houses built on the grounds on my account, for sale? Would I have to pay tax on proceeds? (PJ, Glasgow).

There is an exemption from both capital gains tax and development land tax purposes, for an individual's main residence together with land not exceeding one acre or such larger area as is required for the "reasonable enjoyment of the property". The trouble is that this phrase is nowhere defined and there have at yet been few decided cases on the point.

The Revenue will often argue that if an individual sells part of the land attached to his residence, and remains in occupation, the land sold was not required for the reasonable enjoyment of the property. The Revenue will argue that the fact that the individual continues to reside in the property is *prima facie* evidence that the land retained is all that is required. However, this does not take account of the fact that an individual's needs change over the years—in my view a paddock might be required for the reasonable enjoyment of the property, for example where the owner has a daughter with a horse, but this land may be surplus to requirements once the owner's family has grown up and left home.

This is rather a grey area—from a tax point of view the only safe course of action is to dispose of the entire property. A sale of land either before or after the owner ceases to reside in the property may be subject to Capital Gains Tax.

If you have houses built on your land you may be subject to income tax on the development profit. Unless you originally acquired the property with the intention of realizing a gain, the amount chargeable to income tax should not exceed this development profit.

This is a complex area (we have previously mentioned development land tax) and you would be well advised to take professional advice.

**NEW**

**Confidence up again**

**Treasury chief forecasts recovery**

**ECONOMY ON THE UP TURN**

**Business survey shows optimism**

**Recession ending, EEC says**

**Why you should invest now in**

**Inflation figures add to mood of cautious optimism on economy**

**Inflation slows to 11.7 per cent**

**Signs of UK recovery now apparent, Commission says**

**Upturn in demand**

**Economic recovery precast next year**

## RECOVERY

### First public offer of National Westminster Recovery Trust

The prospects for recovery.

The past year has seen growing fears about the effects of the recession upon major industrial companies. Few in 1981 will report earnings increases and in many cases dividends will be reduced. The very survival of some basic industries is still questioned.

However, the UK equity market has remained relatively resilient, although still historically undervalued, over the past two years despite a background of worsening recession. Evidence suggests that the recession may be levelling out.

Some key economic indicators have turned in a favourable direction:

- \* minimum lending rate has declined from its peak of 17%
- \* inflation has fallen substantially from its May 1980 peak of 21.7% to around 12%
- \* de-stocking appears to have slowed
- \* wage settlements are generally running lower than the rate of inflation, especially in the private sector
- \* a lower sterling value has brought some relief to export-oriented manufacturers
- \* short term oil price stability has resulted from the OPEC meeting in May

The easing of these pressures on companies together with a gradual recovery in the world economy gives signs of some pickup in activity during late 1981 and 1982. This improvement should provide interesting investment opportunities in individual companies over the longer term.

### The new National Westminster Recovery Trust

The recessionary period provides an excellent opportunity to launch the new Nat West Recovery Trust.

Investing in companies which have experienced difficult trading circumstances can prove to be most rewarding not only in terms of increasing share prices but also in takeover activity. The depth of the current recession should continue to provide many favourable investment opportunities. These will occur in companies where shares are depressed by technical factors or current trading difficulties, and also where takeovers or mergers occur as financially strong companies seek to expand their existing activities by acquisition. Opportunities may also occur for the Managers to take advantage of certain overseas recovery situations.

The primary aim of the new Nat West Recovery Trust is to provide long term capital growth. This can be achieved through selective investment in shares of companies, both in the UK and overseas, which are believed to be temporarily undervalued, and specifically those with recovery potential after a period of relative weakness. Companies which have performed poorly can currently be clearly identified in the capital and retail sectors. Income performance is expected to be erratic, at least in the early stages, and is not considered as a major investment objective.

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Distributions of income from units (which should be regarded initially as of secondary priority for such a trust) may be re-invested into the trust. In view of the specialised nature of this trust which aims primarily for capital appreciation, the Managers recommend to investors that income distributions should be automatically re-invested in the trust.

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

### Additional information

Applications will not be acknowledged but certificates will be issued within 42 days. Distributions of net income will be made half yearly on 26 February and 28 August. The first distribution of income for investments made now will be on 28 February 1982. The offer price of 50p per unit gives an estimated gross starting yield of 5.375% p.a. (This is equivalent to a net yield of 4.40% p.a.).

After the close of this offer, units can always be bought at the prevailing offer price. The current offer and bid prices and estimated gross yield will be published daily in the press. If you wish, you can buy units through your own bank stockbroker, solicitor or accountant. Remuneration is payable to qualified agents and the rates are available on request. The offer price of units includes an initial charge of 5%. Thereafter a half yearly charge of 0.375% plus VAT of the value of the Trust is deducted from the gross income of the Trust to cover administration costs, although the Trust Deed permits this to be increased to 0.5% + VAT. To sell units simply return your certificate(s) duly endorsed and you will receive the cash value within 10 days, based on the bid price ruling on the day of receipt.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Town &amp; City loss down to £11m

By Peter Wainwright

Town & City Properties, the debt-burdened property group which Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman, has been steering back to profits since 1974 when the whole sector crashed, still has several years of losses before it.

High interest rates swelled pretax losses from £7.57m to £7.75m in the six months to last September but over the full year to March 24 they fell from £14.4m to £11m after an increase in net interest payable from £28.7m to £29m. A notional dividend of 0.61p a share preserving the group's trustee status absorbs only £26,000.

The chairman reports that borrowings fell during the year from £192m to £177.3m, before deducting cash and deposits of £3.8m. Sales of property amount-

ed to £28m, against a book value of £20m. Since the end of the year a further £8m worth, with a book value of £5.6m, has either been sold or soon will be.

Since April 1, 1974, Town & City has sold £409m of property with a book value of £371m. Mr Sterling comments: "The market not only remains strong, but seems to be becoming wider than it has been for some years, and there are a considerable number of sales in progress."

The accounts contain a projection of annual reversionary rental income increases. The years 1982 to 1986 show rental increases of £1.9m, £2.0m, £1.5m, £1.4m and £1.5m respectively.

These figures are higher than indicated last year, save for 1984 where the projection has come down from £1.7m to £1.5m.

How quickly Town & City reaches break-even depends on interest rates, and variable-rate borrowings came down last year from £67.5m to £60.5m. It looks as if profits are some years away and the group makes no forecast. Every 1 per cent cut in Minimum Lending Rate is worth £1m.

In property development the year was a busy one with five projects starting construction, and a further five are to start soon. Preletting, forward sales and project managing minimize risk. The chairman says the results in the next two years should show a sharp improvement. But once again there is no valuation of properties.

Chloride, the battery group, has announced that it may sell part of its 70 per cent stake in Chloride S.A. — its profitable South African subsidiary — to wire rope maker Haggle, which may also offer to buy the publicly owned minority.

Chloride aims to cut its borrowings. Last month it revealed a £22.5m net loss for 1980-81 and a surprise £17.3m rights issue to bolster its balance sheet.

## Chloride in talks for part sale of SA offshoot

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Chloride aims to cut its borrowings. Last month it revealed a £22.5m net loss for 1980-81 and a surprise £17.3m rights issue to bolster its balance sheet.

Chloride intends to keep more than 50 per cent of Chloride S.A. which is valued at about £13m with its shares suspended on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

It made £1.9m pretax profit in the year to March 31 and has net assets of £10m.

## Stock markets

## Insurances advance in thin trade

Equities ended the first leg of the two week account on a relatively firm note yesterday. Special situations against domestic assets of the attention in a thin market with Wednesday and the second test again providing a distraction.

However, the FT index, after being 0.6 lower at 10 am, closed 2.1 higher at 546.0, making a rise on the account so far of 7.1.

Insurances again drew support amid talk of a dawn raid on Commercial Union, up 3p at 17p, and still benefiting from the prospect of a weaker pound.

Meanwhile, GEC raced ahead 17p to 76p after further consolidation of Thursday's impressive profits, but the rest of the electrical sector continued to encounter profit making.

Shares of Borman were suspended 15p as shareholders awaited the outcome of the action group's claim for over £1,000m from the Bank of England. The claim was later rejected by the High Court and after an initial market drop, the shares recovered to close unchanged at 134p.

Government securities were clearly upset by the Government's introduction of a new £1,000m index-linked 2 per cent 2006 stock. Dealers reported nervous selling after hours which pushed prices 1/4 to 1/2 lower in longer, with shorts around 1/4 lower in sympathy.

This was in spite of reassurances from the United States government of lower interest rates.

Glaxo was the big feature in blue chips, losing 18p to 386p in a thin market on prospects for its latest drug and comment

on increased earnings from the lower pound.

But the knock-on effect was minimal with scattered gains of just a few pence here and there. Unilever hardened 2p to 89p, British Aerospace 1p to 23p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 33p, and ROC International 1p to 132p.

Elsewhere, Beechams lost 1p to 22p and Metal Box 2p to 174p. GKN was 5p higher at 142p, reportedly suffering from its need for overseas raw materials and the weak pound.

Wm Collins showed its disappointment at the latest terms from News International which was unchanged at 113p. Collins ordinary slipped 5p to 228p with the "A" losing 8p to 160p.

Speculative attention lifted International Paint, 8p to 161p, John Mowlem, 4p to 169p, Stewart Plastics 16p to 152p, European Ferries 5p to 85p, British 7p to 45p and Edbro 5p to 59p, while De La Rue rose 28p to 740p in a thin market. But Sumitomo fell 5p to 53p, disappointed by the news that Leeds businessman, Mr Harvey Michael Ross, had reduced his stake.

A return to profits boosted Geo. Bassett 8p to 70p and W. Goodkind improved 2 1/2p to 47p after figures while in properties Town & City put on 3 1/2p at 304p after reduced losses.

Still reflecting recent profits news, Granada slipped 2p to 227p, but Astra rallied 7p to 239p. Awaiting trading news soon, John Waddington rose 4p to 126p, Mercantile House 10p to 88p, International Timber 4p to 93p and Intasun 3p to 74p, but Associated Newspapers lost another 3p to 228p.

The continuing fall in demand and the looming threat of a price war led brewery shares in the doldrums. Allied slipped 1 1/2p to 73p, Whitbread 6p to 215p and Bass 5p to 231p.

Resisting the downward pressure, Brewery jumped 3p to 343p. But the Chancellor's increased levy on tobacco and gaming produced further mark-downs.

Richmans International after 4p to 74p, Imperial Group 2p to 69p, and Ladbroke 4p to 160p, but Associated Leisure was unchanged at 116p, after 114p.

Oil remained neglected owing to the latest round of price cuts with the major meeting the brunt of the selling. BP closed 6p lower at 310p with Shell 4p cheaper at 360p. Among second-liners, Berkeley Exploration put on 5p to 368p, but the market newcomer, KCA Drilling, lost another 3p to 79p, leaving a discount over the offer price of 16p.

Insurances remained buoyant with further consideration over

the weak pound, asset values and takeover possibilities pushing share prices higher. Eagle Star rose 10p to 327p, Royal 7p to 393p, General Accident 8p to 346p, Sun Alliance 14p to 829p and Pearl 12p to 825p. Insurance broker Minet Holdings rose 4p to 138p, comforted by trebled profits.

Banks resumed their recent progress with Barclays adding 3p to 441p, Lloyds 2p to 400p and National Westminster 5p to 400p in spite of news of planned redundancies.

Properties featured strong support for Berkeley Hamble, 16p higher at 288p. Equity turnover on July 2 was £11.137m (15,654 bargains).

Active stocks yesterday, according to the Financial Times, were: Commercial Union, GEC, Plessey, European Ferries, Imperial Group, Eagle Star, Berkeley Hamble, Hambro Life, De La Rue, Doves, Glyn and Pearl.

Traditional options saw calls in Western Areas on 28p, FNFC on 34p, Courtaulds on 6p and a put was arranged in W. Goodkind on 5p.

Traded options: Dealers reported increased inquiry, with 1,629 contracts recorded. Bid hopes produced 644 calls for Commercial Union, with GEC installing 286 after recent figures.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div.	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	£m	pence	date	total
Geo. Bassett (P)	68.3 (63.96)	0.76 (1.22)	5.07 (3.35)	1.5 (1.63)	—	1.5 (1.63)
Russell Bros. (P)	1.7 (1.32)	0.058 (0.008)	1.05 (0.75)	3.6 (3.6)	—	4.87 (4.87)
Town & City Pp. (P)	—	11.08 (14.38)	2.3 (2.8)	0.01 (0.01)	—	0.01 (0.01)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. \* Loss.

## Geo-Bassett Holdings

## The Allsort Man strides back into profit

It seemed last year that the recession really had reached the very lowest depths when even that humble traditional British product—the Allsort Man—fell out of favour with his public.

But, by a remarkable feat of recovery, the Allsort Man is comfortably back in his stride and earning the position he has had, even through the recession, confidently striking the globe on the annual report of his benefactor, sweetmaker Geo. Bassett Holdings.

For Bassett, the Sheffield-based confectionery group, yesterday reported a swing in its fortunes which turned last year's losses into profits of £765,000. This owes as much to the character and popularity of its leading man as to the strength and determination of Bassett's management team.

Only last year the group lost £1.3m in 12 months to April 30, 1980. In 1979, and embarked on a strict reorganization programme. Fundamentally, Allsorts were still popular with home consumers but losing its market share overseas. At the time it blamed losses on foreign



The Allsort Man and his fount of wisdom, Mr William Mills, chairman of Geo Bassett Holdings.



Mr William Mills, chairman of Geo Bassett Holdings.

competition, the strong pound, high raw material prices and the industry's volume decline.

Part of the reorganization involved the repackaging of Allsorts—a change from its "Rolls-Royce" image while still seasonally retaining its brand's hallmarks to a more popular Ford-type role, and the creation of a few more catching characters. Now he is joined in the worldwide trek by Mr Men—in gum and jelly forms of Mr Noley and Mr Happy, among others.

Although the sweets are sold in most world markets they have been hits with inhabitants of the Northern Hemisphere—particularly Sweden, Denmark,

and, to a lesser extent, Norway. "It's the climate," explained Mr Richard Clemens, Bassett's finance director. "We found that people in Northern Europe eat twice as much confectionery as we, the Italians. I guess it is the weather."

Bassett explains this year's pretax profits of £765,000, and a final gross dividend of 2.14p, after the passing of both the final last year and this year's figures, to its success in cutting costs, stock levels, closing or selling unwanted concerns or releasing cash, and a 25 per cent workforce cut to the present level of 3,000 employees. Sales showed a real increase

from £63.9m last time to £68.3m this year. Sugar confectionery took £25m, and exports some £8m of the total. Trading profits from sweets went from £221,000 last time to £1.8m.

"We have cut costs like crazy over the last 15 months," added Mr Clemens, "but the group will not be satisfied until it returns to least to profit levels of three years ago". Then the group was bringing in some £3m a year. "Our market share has been held despite industry's 2 per cent decline," he added.

Borrowings at the year end were down from £6m to £4.5m, and interest charges were similar at £1.2m, and should fall this year.

Other measures included a new sales team brought in just to market its products within supermarkets and grocery stores. The new jumbo pack "Wiseb" sweets—mainly for motorway trade—are one such example. Bassett thinks the team has been extremely effective and continues its drive to sell aggressively.

Plans are now for television advertising to strengthen the Allsort Man sales.

Margreta Pagano

## Sale discussions at York Trailer

By Catherine Ginn

Mr Frederick Davies, chairman of both the loss-making York Trailer Holdings and its Canadian parent, York Transport, is negotiating the sale of York Transport's 60 per cent stake in its British subsidiary.

The shares were suspended at 14p yesterday pending the outcome of the negotiations.

If they lead to the sale of the 60 per cent stake in York Trailer, an equivalent offer for the rest of the stake would be required under Rule 34 of the Takeover Panel's regulations.

At the suspension price the group is worth £15.4m, but the

net asset value was £4m at the December 31 year-end.

A spokesman for Phillips & Drew, York Trailer's broker, yesterday said it was unclear whether Mr Davies was negotiating with one of more potential buyers.

Mr Davies announced that the stake was up for sale and several approaches are believed to have been received since then.

Demand for trailers was virtually non-existent last year and York Trailer lost nearly £2m pre-tax in the year to December 31, 1980, and paid

no dividends. Since then the group's position has apparently improved but it is not clear whether break-even point has been reached yet.

If the Government changes the maximum weight allowed on British roads from the present limit of something approaching the Continental limit of 40 tonnes per vehicle, demand for new, larger trailers could pick up.

In the meantime York Trailer's markets remain tough. At the end of June it suspended payment of its preference dividend.

## Minet jumps in first quarter

Minet, the insurance brokers, yesterday reported pretax profits ahead at £1.18m, against £394,000 last time for the first quarter to March 31.

But the board is keen to point out that since business is not evenly spread throughout the year, the results for a single quarter should not be taken as a guide for what may be expected for a full year. In the last full year Minet recorded pretax profits of £8.6m on turnover of £35.25m.

Turnover in the first quarter is slightly ahead at £7.8m, against £7.38m.

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## The Holiday Message

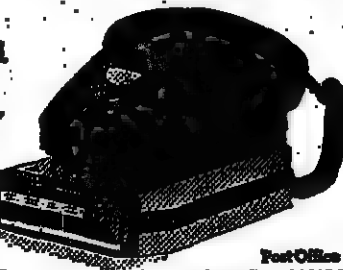
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## Heron Corp rises 24 pc

Motor and property group Heron Corporation, which owns 67 per cent of the Heron Motor Group, yesterday announced a 24 per cent rise in pretax profits to £13.4m for the year to March 31.

Property and trading interests were restructured during the year, putting all the British and continental property interests into Heron Property, while the British service stations and vehicle interests, including Heron Motor are now part of Heron Trading Corporation.

Investment properties have been revalued, producing a £45m surplus over book value and boosting net assets to £133m. Heron is now seeing cash flow from its US oil and gas interests.

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## The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Div(P)	Yr	P/E	Full
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9	
82	21	Armstrong & Rhoads	47	—	1.4	2.3	19.3	44.8	
200	924	Barrat Hill	209	—	4.9	7.5	12.8		
104	88	Deborah Services	102	—	5.5	5.5	5.0	9.4	
126	88	Frank Horrell	102	—	6.4	6.3	3.2	5.9	
110	39	Frederick Palmer	65	—	1.7	2.6	26.3		
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8			
113	59	Jackson Group	113	+	7.0	6.2	3.6	8.0	
130	103	James Burroughs	130	—	8.7	6.7	9.5	11.9	
334	244	Robert Jenkins	374	—	81.3	10.0			
55	50	Scruttons "A"	56	+	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0	
224	196	Torday Limited	197	—	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0	
23	8	Twinstock Ord	15	—	15.0	19.0			
90	60	Twinstock 15% UL5	78	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8	
56	35	Uniflow Holdings	40	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.8	
181	181	W. S. Yates	248	—	13.1	5.3	4.7	9.6	







ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. \$ Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20.  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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هكذا من السهل



















CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: Part 4 - Mathematics. 7.40 Nature of Chemistry. 8.05 Maths: The Derivative. 9.10 Play: Tennis Following It Through. With Derek Horwood (from BBC 2). 9.35 Lassie: The wonder dog saves some eggheads (TV, 10.00). Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch! cartoon. 10.25 Battle of the Planets: Part 2 of Curse of the Cretaceous. 10.45 Chuzzlewit: The Immigrant (1917) Famous two-reeler, with Charlie arriving in the Land of Liberty, and helping a newly-orphaned girl (Purvis). 11.22 Weather. 11.25 Cricket: Second Test. Third day's play at Lord's, between England and Australia. Coverage transfers to BBC 2 at 12.00.

2.20, with highlights tonight at 9.55 (also on BBC 2). 1.30 Wimbledon Grandstand: The Men's Singles. The final between Borg and McEnroe. Also, the Ladies' Doubles Final. Live coverage transfers to BBC 2 at 12.00. And highlights tonight at 9.45 (also BBC 2). At 1.40 and 4.30 (approx), there is international Abba - the European Cup Semi-Final, from Helsinki. 5.50 Final Score. 6.00 News with Jan Leeming. 6.10 Sports round-up. 6.15 Pop Quiz: Start of a new series. Two teams compete in a rock 'n' roll and pop music contest, hosted by Mike Read. Taking part: Paul Jones, David Grant from Linn, record producer Chris Neil, Queen drummer Roger Taylor, another drummer Roger Taylor, and rock singer Sam Quatro. 6.45: Hi-De-Hi! Holiday camp comedy series. Fred Quilly believes that one of the campers is a hit man who is out to get him (TV). 7.15: Film: A Thousand of Drums (1961) Rivalry between two US Cavalry officers, while a fort is under threat from Indians. With Richard Boone, George Hamilton, Charles Bronson, Luana Patten. Director: Joseph Newman. 8.50 News: read by Jan Leeming. Also sport. 9.05 Roots: Part 3 of the Alex Haley family saga. We have now reached 1836, and Tom Harvey's daughter Cynthia (Beverly Sills) falls in love with Will Palmer (Sean Shaw). With Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland (TV). 10.35 Saturday Night at the Mill: Spike Milligan reveals what he will be wearing for the wedding of the month. The other guests tonight are the comedy actress Sheila Steafel and the writer Jackie Collins. Music is provided by Kenny Ball and his Jazzmen. 11.25 House Calls: American-made hospital comedy series. Tonight a patient, who also happens to be a criminal, needs an operation. And the prospect makes the surgeon (Wayne Rogers) extremely nervous. With Lynn Redgrave and David Wood. 11.50 Weather forecast. 11.55 Closedown.

Regions  
BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 11.30 Gwyl, 11.35 Gwyl, 11.40 Gwyl, 11.45 Gwyl, 11.50 Gwyl, 11.55 Gwyl, 12.00 Gwyl, 12.05 Gwyl, 12.10 Gwyl, 12.15 Gwyl, 12.20 Gwyl, 12.25 Gwyl, 12.30 Gwyl, 12.35 Gwyl, 12.40 Gwyl, 12.45 Gwyl, 12.50 Gwyl, 12.55 Gwyl, 1.00 Gwyl, 1.05 Gwyl, 1.10 Gwyl, 1.15 Gwyl, 1.20 Gwyl, 1.25 Gwyl, 1.30 Gwyl, 1.35 Gwyl, 1.40 Gwyl, 1.45 Gwyl, 1.50 Gwyl, 1.55 Gwyl, 2.00 Gwyl, 2.05 Gwyl, 2.10 Gwyl, 2.15 Gwyl, 2.20 Gwyl, 2.25 Gwyl, 2.30 Gwyl, 2.35 Gwyl, 2.40 Gwyl, 2.45 Gwyl, 2.50 Gwyl, 2.55 Gwyl, 3.00 Gwyl, 3.05 Gwyl, 3.10 Gwyl, 3.15 Gwyl, 3.20 Gwyl, 3.25 Gwyl, 3.30 Gwyl, 3.35 Gwyl, 3.40 Gwyl, 3.45 Gwyl, 3.50 Gwyl, 3.55 Gwyl, 4.00 Gwyl, 4.05 Gwyl, 4.10 Gwyl, 4.15 Gwyl, 4.20 Gwyl, 4.25 Gwyl, 4.30 Gwyl, 4.35 Gwyl, 4.40 Gwyl, 4.45 Gwyl, 4.50 Gwyl, 4.55 Gwyl, 5.00 Gwyl, 5.05 Gwyl, 5.10 Gwyl, 5.15 Gwyl, 5.20 Gwyl, 5.25 Gwyl, 5.30 Gwyl, 5.35 Gwyl, 5.40 Gwyl, 5.45 Gwyl, 5.50 Gwyl, 5.55 Gwyl, 6.00 Gwyl, 6.05 Gwyl, 6.10 Gwyl, 6.15 Gwyl, 6.20 Gwyl, 6.25 Gwyl, 6.30 Gwyl, 6.35 Gwyl, 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Albania	C	29	64	Cyprus	G	F	58	Malta	G	F	58	San Marino	C	29	64
Algeria	C	29	64	Czechia	F	58	Mexico	C	29	64	San Francisco	C	29	64	
Andorra	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Saudi Arabia	C	29	64
Angola	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Senegal	C	29	64
Antigua and Barbuda	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Seychelles	C	29	64
Argentina	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Sierra Leone	C	29	64
Armenia	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Singapore	C	29	64
Australia	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Slovakia	C	29	64
Austria	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Slovenia	C	29	64
Azerbaijan	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	South Africa	C	29	64
Bahrain	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Spain	C	29	64
Bangladesh	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Standard	C	29	64
Barbados	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Switzerland	C	29	64
Belarus	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Taiwan	C	29	64
Belgium	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Tanzania	C	29	64
Belize	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Togo	C	29	64
Bermuda	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Tonga	C	29	64
Bhutan	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Trinidad and Tobago	C	29	64
Bolivia	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Turkey	C	29	64
Bosnia and Herzegovina	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Ukraine	C	29	64
Botswana	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	United Kingdom	C	29	64
Brazil	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	United States	C	29	64
Bulgaria	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Uruguay	C	29	64
Burkina Faso	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Uzbekistan	C	29	64
Burundi	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Venezuela	C	29	64
Cambodia	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Vietnam	C	29	64
Cameroon	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Yemen	C	29	64
Canada	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Zambia	C	29	64
Cape Verde	C	29	64	Dominican Republic	C	29	64	Moldova	C	29	64	Zimbabwe	C	29	64

## مكتبة الأهل